MAINE FARMER

AGRICULTURE MECHANIC ARTS GENERAL INTELLIGENCE

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Our Home, our Country, and our Brother Man.

SOILING.

In the arrangement of the summer campaign, now commencing, farmers will undoubtedly look out for a space whereon to plant or sow some crop that may be used for green food for his cows and oxen when the grass shall fail him at the close of the season. The best theory hitherto adopted is Indian corn sown in drills, or, if the soil be clear of weeds and in good tilth, sown broadcast. There are two varieties very useful for this purpose, viz:—the common sweet corn and the Southern or "Horse-tooth," as it is sometimes called. The sweet corn is earlier and has more saccharine matter, while the Southern will continue to grow until checked by the frost. It is advisable to begin to sow a little early, and every week or fortnight sow successive crops until first of July. It may be a little difficult to obtain seed of the sweet corn sufficient to sow in quantities for soiling purposes, as people generally sow but little of it, merely enough to plant a green corn patch in their gardens. We discovered a fine lot of it, however, at Kendall & Whitney's agricultural warehouse and seed store in Portland, and we have no doubt they will sell it to you reasonably by the peck or bushel.

We think well, too, of sowing oats, and rye and peas and such like crops for this purpose. Where a farmer is in a situation to make due arrangements for a complete system of soiling his cattle, and can carry it out systematically, we have no doubt of its economy and good results, and as there may be some of our readers who may like to investigate the subject, we copy from the Report of the Secretary of the Board of Agriculture, the material portions of a paper on the subject, communicated by C. Chamberlain, Esq., of Foxcroft:—

"Soiling is a comprehensive term that comes to us from the old countries of Europe; and means the keeping of cattle in stables and yards, all the year, with only a daily or an occasional liberty to ramble over small enclosures, as circumstances may admit.

This mode of keeping cattle has long been pursued in Germany, France and other continental countries, and was thence introduced into England, where it has obtained very general adoption, and with profitable results. Many thorough and intelligent farmers of our own country are now practicing it on an extensive scale, with great and decided advantage.

Our farmers and cattle owners may urge that the climate and soil of Maine, the value of lands and so forth, preclude the adoption of a system so radically differing from our prevailing mode, however plausible it may appear from data drawn from the customs adopted by the force of circumstances, in the densely peopled countries of Europe.

I have some personal experience in this matter. For the last eight years, I have, as a farmer, occupied but a few acres, unproductive at first,—and have kept two cows and a horse, and for a part of the time, three cows and two horses; and during the whole of this time my cattle have not for a single week obtained their full living by pasturage; and for the most part of each summer but a small portion of it.

Having thus partially adopted the *soiling system* in my own practice, I have been led to examine and inquire into its practical workings elsewhere. What I have here accomplished, on the soil, and under the climate of Maine, is to me reliable data for future operations, and has enabled me to draw just conclusions, touching the theory and practice of those whose operations have been laid open to the public.

The advocates of soiling, claim to have established the truth of these six propositions:

1st. The saving of land.
2d. The saving of fencing.
3d. The economising of food.
4th. The better condition and greater comfort of the cattle.
5th. The greater product of milk.
6th. The attainment of manure.

To offset these advantages, we have the labor of raising and cutting the food, and the feeding and care of the stock.

1st. *The saving of land.* This is a fact established by concurrent testimony everywhere. To what extent this saving has been carried, we will show by introducing a few witnesses. Quincy* says: "European writers assert that the saving which results, is as one to three; others say, as one to seven. Others still, that the saving is yet greater; that is, one acre kept for soiling, will go as far as three or seven, or more, kept for pasture, in the support of stock. On farms where the whole soil is capable of being plowed, the economy of soiling is great.

It may be, however, useful to observe that the reason for the diversity of statement, in relation to the degree of saving, results from the different ways in which the land used for soiling is cultivated for the purpose of raising food. Some satisfy themselves with enriching the former pasture and cutting the grass it produces, for the soiling use. Others plow up the pasture; raise cabbages, or other succulent food, on which they support their stock. Now it is plain, the result of a comparison of saving of land made between an acre of enriched pasture, and an acre appropriated to the latter of these modes of husbandry must be very different. In either case, the economy is sufficiently great."

The maximum product of an acre of land has nowhere yet been determined. The amounts obtained, often surprise us.

From the reports of a committee of the British Parliament, showing the condition of small farmers, we find much of interest in the result from exact and high cultivation, and much that bears directly on the above proposition.

In one case, of a man who held an allotment of four acres; in one year he obtained forty-two bushels of wheat, two hundred and fifty bushels of potatoes, and ten bushels of barley; and kept two cows and four pigs. The cows were kept entirely on the products of the four acres. A portion of this was not arable, as some trees were growing upon it.

An inquiry was made of the occupant of a small allotment, "how it was possible to keep two cows, and maintain a family of five persons, on only three acres of land." He answered, "The statement you saw was very true: half an acre of pasture, half an acre and eight rods in wheat, and one quarter of an acre in oats; the other part was green food for the cows; such as rye, tares, cabbages, clover, mangolds, turnips and Italian ryegrass." Then follows in minute detail, the mode of culture; and he then says, "I hope it now appears how the cows are maintained in winter as well as in summer. During last winter, I had no hay; only turnips, mangolds, and straw; and they did very well."

This is a pretty strong case; where it is shown that two cows were kept the whole year on the produce of eight rods less than one and three-fourths acres of land, with only the addition of a half acre of pasture, and the straw from four-fifths of an acre of grain, abating the vegetables consumed from the same land, by a family of five persons.

In a communication to the British Board of Agriculture, it is stated that thirty cows, one bull, four calves and five horses, were fed through the summer, from fifteen acres of clover, sown the preceding year. The labor of four persons was sufficient to tend them; and the net produce of the season, in butter, from June to October, was £19.10s.—over ninety-five dollars per cow. Forty animals to fifteen acres, gives sixty square rods (three-eighths of an acre) to each. Sixty square rods in clover producing a net income of over ninety-five dollars!

After twelve years experience with the system, Mr. Quincy writes, "From my own experience, I do not hesitate to state that three cows may be kept during the summer season, in full milk and in high condition, on a single acre."

Adam Anthony of North Providence, R. I., entered upon a farm in 1826, of the extent of seventy-two acres, suitable for tillage. The land was very sandy; and the crops of that year were five tons of hay, two tons of oats, two hundred bushels of potatoes, two hundred of turnips, some fruit and garden vegetables; worth, including pasture feed, three hundred eighty-five dollars. He adopted the soiling system. In 1847, he reports the produce of the farm as two hundred tons, by estimate, of green fodder for soiling, one hundred tons of hay, twenty-five tons of millet, seventeen tons of dry corn fodder, six hundred forty bushels of potatoes, seven hundred fifty bushels of Indian corn, fruit and garden vegetables, the value of which, is three thousand five hundred seventy-five dollars; nearly ten fold increase in the product of the farm. The stock consists of about forty head, of which thirty-six are usually cows.

Similar testimony might be very much extended but it is unnecessary. My own experience corroborates the usual statements to be met with on this point.

2d. *The saving of fencing.* The present American system of farming involves a prodigious expenditure of human energy for fencing. I have seen it estimated that the cost of fencing in these United States is more than six hundred millions of dollars, (600,000,000) Whether more or less than this enormous sum, it is so much invested in human toil, a large portion of which might have been saved and applied to better and more ennobling purposes, had our early system of custom and laws been what they ultimately must be.

One-half of all farm fences are *interior;* and aside from an occasional necessity for making a permanent distinction between arable land and a piece that nature designed for a pasture, they are worse than useless.

Adopt a single principle, that no beast shall be permitted to range on lands adapted to the plow and the scythe, and you are prepared to wipe off from the face of our fair country, much that disfigures it, and abolish, at once and forever, a vast item in your annual taxation.

The most false of anything that assumes the name of *economy*, is the practice of pasturing mowing lands. Interior fences, that were erected and are maintained for the sole purpose of enabling the proprietor to pasture his mowing lands, have cost the farmers of Maine a very large sum. To call in the aid of arithmetic, it will read in this wise: The improved lands in the State may now be set down at two and a half millions of acres, (2,500,000.) Taking the estimate by very good authority, of ten rods of fence, at one dollar per rod, for each acre of improved land, gives us for fences in the State, the sum of twenty-five millions of dollars ($25,000,000.) Half of this sum, $12,500,000, we will set down for interior fences on farms. It may be fair to assume for annual erections, while the present system continues, for changes and repairs, ten per cent of this sum, or one million two hundred and fifty thousand dollars, ($1,250,000,) which the farmers of the State are annually paying as a direct tax on their resources, and on which very few have heretofore had the courage to raise their voices in complaint. Impressed with the truthfulness of such estimates, who can for another year remain quiet and see a system of husbandry continued, so blighting to the general prosperity?

By the last census, we find that the whole number of our domestic animals of all ages, reducing the number of sheep by a fair standard of comparison, to neat stock and horses, is to the improved land in the State, as one animal to *four and three-fourths acres.*

No wonder it is hard to devise ways and means to discharge public and private indebtedness. No wonder that our taxes are felt to be onerous. No wonder we have no agricultural schools. No wonder at all that farms are cheap in Maine! Besides the direct expense of erecting and supporting interior fences, they offend by harboring all sorts of vermin. They protect a rare assemblage of brush and noxious weeds, or cost the farmer much labor to have it otherwise. They occupy, with the necessary head-lands left in plowing, much space on the farm, and it is all worse than lost.

Then the loss in time, in the extra turnings of the team in small enclosures, in using the plow, the harrow, cultivator, roller, mowing-machine, and horse rake, is no inconsiderable item in the season's operations. I really believe that the plowing done in this State, with our heavy teams and prodigious plows, will show an average length of furrows not exceeding twenty-five rods. In this country of deep snows, our fences often cause immense drifts, which remain late in the spring, keeping the ground wet, and greatly retarding operations."

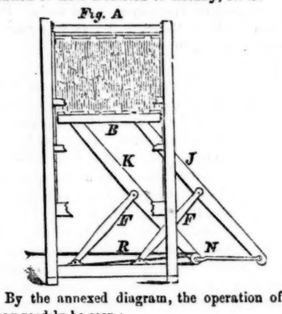
Other portions of the article will be given next week.

HAY PRESSES.

Our correspondent R. J. Falls of Falls Ranch, Solanno Co., Cal., makes inquiries respecting the kind of Hay Presses used in our section of the country. In answer, we would say that there are several kinds of portable presses in use. They are constructed on the same general principle, but varying more or less in minor details. The most of them have been patented—that is, some of the particular improvements have been patented by the respective inventors.

We give in this number, a section view of a press that has been highly recommended by several individuals who have tried it. It is the invention of Levi Dederick of Albany, N. Y.

Fig. A



By the annexed diagram, the operation of it may readily be seen:

B is the piston or follower; J K, the main levers; F F, the fulcrum levers, and N, the connection rods. The power is applied at the rope R; the levers and each end of the follower must move simultaneously—a mechanical perfection which the patentee avers cannot be attained by any other arrangement, and which is deemed necessary in order to obviate friction and consequent loss of power.

Mr. D. manufactures three sizes. His No. 1 will press bales weighing from 375 to 425 lbs.; this is a stationary power. His No. 2 presses bales from 275 to 325 lbs., and is portable. These two are operated by horse-power. No. 3 is a hand press, and will press bales weighing from 200 to 250 lbs. The height of No. 1 is fourteen feet, and of No. 3 nine feet. The prices vary from $110 to $165.

DEVON STOCK FOR NEW BRUNSWICK.

We mentioned, week before last, that agents from some of the agricultural societies of the Province of New Brunswick were in the State for the purpose of selecting Devon stock and horses, with a view to the improvement of cattle and horses in that section.

Messrs. Fairweather and Raymond selected two prime animals from the herd of J. F. Anderson, Esq., South Windham, and have returned.

We met Mr. Monagle week before last, in Portland, then on his way to Canada and thence to Vermont. He had purchased two horses in this State—one a descendant of Messenger, and the other from the Drew stock.

The following letter, received from Mr. Fairweather since his return, though rather of a private nature, will nevertheless interest our readers, and he will pardon us for making it public.

MESSRS. HOMAN & MANLEY—*Gentlemen:*—After traveling through a considerable portion of your State, and seeing many things new to us,—especially in the matter of stock and barn arrangements,—we at length purchased two Devon bulls from John F. Anderson, Esq., of Windham, viz: "Norfolk III." and "The General," both very fine animals. We left Portland on Thursday evening, March 29th, and reached St. John the following evening, and from there we arrived safely home, with our charges in good condition. Our selection, I am happy to say, has given universal satisfaction. The King's County Central Agricultural Society, whose delegates we were, gave us a vote of thanks to-day, at a meeting of its officers.

During our stay in Maine, we visited the Shaker family at East Poland, of which Isaiah Wentworth is the head. Here we had every attention shown us, and any amount of information concerning stock in general, and Devons in particular, freely tendered. Mr. Wentworth seems to possess an inexhaustible fund of agricultural information, which he appears to delight in dispensing. He took pride in showing us his stock, which is looking very well; also the new stone edifice, which we inspected from cupola to cellar. He informed us that he planned this building himself, and, without doubt, it does him credit. He drove us to Empire Station, and accompanied us to Falmouth, where he left. He kindly gave us some agricultural books, and evinced towards us a particularly friendly disposition.

In company with J. F. Anderson, Esq., we visited Mr. Goodale, at Saco. Here we were soon made to feel ourselves at home.

In justice to Mr. Anderson, Mr. Wentworth, Mr. Goodale, Mr. Lambard, and the publishers and editor of the *Maine Farmer*, we feel bound to say, that we were very cordially received and very handsomely treated. From all these gentlemen we received more or less agricultural reading in the shape of reports, &c., which are particularly valuable to us at the present time. In view of this liberality, the Directors of the King's County Central Agricultural Society, at a meeting held to-day at the "Norton House," passed the following resolution:

"Whereas, we highly appreciate the gift of agricultural reports, &c, presented to our Society by our friends in Maine; therefore,

Resolved, That the Directors express their grateful acknowledgement to their American cousins, for their kindness and courtesy in forwarding said works."

Yours, sincerely,

J. E. FAIRWEATHER.

Hampton Ferry, King's Co., April 7, 1860.

CAHOON'S BROADCAST SOWER.

The season for sowing grain and grass seeds is upon us, and we think we cannot do you a better service than to call your attention, as we have more than once done before, to Cahoon's invention for sowing broadcast by hand or horse-power. We know that it is not only a hard job to carry a heavy pail of grain and sow by hand even a single acre, but it is also a nice job to sow it even and regularly over the surface so that the grain, when growing, shall stand with equal space each stalk from the other. But when several acres are to be gone over, the labor becomes severe. Cahoon's machine will ease you of much hard labor in this respect.

Modifications of this machine have also been made so as to adapt it admirably to the spreading of lime, plaster, guano, bonedust, and other pulverized fertilizers. These are taken into a wagon; the motion communicated from one of the wagon wheels, and the whole thing thus done with ease, "neatness and dispatch."

These machines are coming into general use in the great grain growing districts, and, although invented but two or three years ago, more than 10,000 of them have been sold. This is proof positive that they are highly appreciated by farmers. By reference to our advertising columns you will learn where they can be obtained.

For the Maine Farmer.

PLASTER—QUERY.

MR. EDITOR:—Will thou please inform me when is the proper time to sow plaster on grass land; and what quantity it is desirable to sow on mowing land, and much oblige,

Thine truly,

ALDEN SAMPSON.

Manchester, 4th mo. 11th, 1860.

NOTE. We have found the best time to sow plaster on mowing lands to be in the spring, and also just after haying. We have known it to be sown in the fall with good effect, although we have no personal experience in sowing it at this time of year. If it can be sown just before a gentle rain, so that it may be washed in among the roots and worked in about the spreading leaves on the ground it will come into action sooner; although if spread in a dry time it will absorb moisture somewhat from the atmosphere and thus be brought, but more slowly, into action.

In regard to the quantity per acre necessary to be supplied, farmers who have been in the habit differ in their opinions. Some consider a bushel per acre sufficient; others apply double that amount, and some treble it. It is generally scattered broad-cast by hand, but this is a heavy and slow process. A better way would be to obtain one of the Cahoon Broad-cast Sowing Machines, modified for the purpose of sowing plaster, lime, guano, and similar fertilizers. D. H. Furbush, Esq., of Portland will furnish one that may be attached to a common wagon, and the sowing can be done by horse power while you ride and look on. A writer in the last number of Moore's *Rural New Yorker* takes up this subject of sowing plaster by horse power, and thus discourses upon it:

"In the first place, get your plaster and draw it into the field on which you wish to sow it. Hitch your fastest horse to your *agricultural sulkey*, ("if you have one—if not, you should have.") This sulkey has a very long axle, so you need not fear being upset. The shafts are also very long, and support a box, much like a long hog trough, with a crack in the bottom. In the crack is a rough saw, which is made to vibrate, by gearing, 'as the wheel goes round.' Now, Mr. Roys, fill up this box with plaster, and take your seat, (which is an easy arm-chair on springs, somewhat elevated,) and on you go. And the faster you ride, the faster you sow. You don't care a fig which way the wind may blow, for you are above the dust and the dirt, and going almost a 2.40 gait. Hold hard!—the fence—the fence. Down with your foot on the lever—its out of gear. Now, turn round, and as you come back, look sharp for the wheel-track. With your *agricultural sulkey* you can evenly sow, as thick or thin as you please, anything from mill t to marrowfat peas—rye, oats, barley, or buckwheat—and for *weld* oats it can't be beat. For the faster you go, the faster you sow. I'll warrant an acre you can cover with four quarts of clover.

For the Maine Farmer.

SALT AS A FERTILIZER—QUERY.

MR. EDITOR:—I wish to inquire of you in relation to salt as a fertilizer. I have a piece of ground of half an acre, which I wish to seed down to grass. The land is a light loam; has been in grass about six years; broken up last fall; last spring sowed to oats and received a light crop; dressing put on since 1854. As my means are limited, and I have more land to seed down, and have not the dressing to put on, I want to find some suitable and lasting dressing. In the *Farmer* of March 15th, your Readfield correspondent speaks very highly of salt as a fertilizer. I have used superphosphate of lime and bonedust with not very beneficial results. If I put on six bushels to the acre, will the grass crop be good for four of five years? Any information in regard to the use of salt, would be thankfully received. I. FISHER.

Charlotte, April 13, 1860.

NOTE. Will our Readfield friend, and others who have had experience with salt as a fertilizer, enlighten friend Fisher on the subject in question. Salt, where it will answer as a fertilizer, is a cheap application, as refuse salt may be used. —ED.

SOME of the English farmers are complaining of the bad effects on cattle and sheep, of roots raised by artificial manures. It is believed that such manure may have something to do with the disease now so prevalent among the turnips of England.

For the Maine Farmer.

FENCING.—NO. 2.

In my last it was shown that road fences on farms are unnecessary and expensive, costing every farmer, who has two hundred rods of such fencing on his farm, some $18—a sum larger, probably, than all the taxes he pays on his real estate. I now proceed to show that a large portion of all other fences is quite as unnecessary, and involves a much larger expense than even front fences. The Committee on Fencing, of the late Board of Agriculture, estimated the total annual expense of fencing in Maine to be $5,250,000. Many farms, having seventy-five acres under improvement, have one thousand rods of fence. I know of one which has 1,600 rods of stone wall. But placing the average at eight hundred rods to each farm of one hundred acres, road fences and all, the annual expense or interest, if it be stone wall, at ten per cent. on the cost, is $80; and if wooden fences, at six per cent. on the cost, and twelve for repairs and decay, is $72. On a hundred such farms, it is $7,200 and $8,000. This is an enormous outlay, to be paid annually for a useless purpose. And yet a large portion of these fences are perfectly useless, under a different and better system of cattle husbandry than we now have.

Of course, all pastures and cattle ranges, and a yard at the barn, and in some cases, (perhaps in most cases,) a lane from the yard to the pasture, must be fenced. So, too, a division must sometimes be made between different portions of the pastures. But beyond these fences, if all stock were kept confined either in the pasture, yard or barn, all fence is perfectly useless. Not only is it expensive, but it occupies a great amount of land that might be appropriated to cultivation and profit. They are absolutely encumbrances in the way. All good farmers know that cattle should never be permitted, either in the spring, fall, or winter, to go upon mowing or tillage land. Every man should keep his own cattle confined on his own premises, and at all times unless under the eye and care of some one. That being done, all the endless network of fences which covers the country might be taken away, which would add immeasurably to the beauty of the landscape, especially in the summer and autumn seasons, when the whole face of the earth would be one continued lawn, dotted all over with a waving growth of grass, grain, corn, and other crops, threaded by traveled roads and paths, to diversify the scene.

It may, perhaps, be objected that it is necessary to alternate in the use of land between the pasture, scythe, and plow. This may be done by having moveable fences, which can be constructed quite as cheaply and durably as stationary ones—fences which may be removed from one part of the farm to another at a trifling expense. Indeed, fence may be made in the winter season, when other work does not call attention, and put out in the spring, taken up again in the fall and housed, if desirable, at an expense not exceeding fifty cents per rod. Some fences, to be sure, may be made permanent, such as those outside of the lot, or those which are intended for permanent divisions between different enclosures; but the pasture only need be fenced, whilst the different enclosures of the field may be reduced to one. Another objection might be raised, that walls on the farm make a use for the stones, which if not thus appropriated, must be some where else in the way. But there are few farms which have not some deep ravine, some unsightly bog-hole, or wet basin, in which all the surplus stones might be deposited, and not only get them out of the way, but make them positively valuable. And there is little land which is stony, that would not be greatly improved by underdraining, or at least some portions of it. Drains might be opened where they are needed, and all the surplus stones deposited in them at a less expense than they can be laid in wall, covered over, and be not only forever out of the way, but a means of lasting improvement to the farm. In a great many cases, if the stones now in wall were thrown into a drain beneath the surface, and covered, so as to be below the reach of the plow, it would double the value of the land for rods on either side, and remove from the surface an encumbrance rendered necessary only because lawless cattle are where they should not be, and where there is no need of their being.

I have already hinted at the beauty which would be added to the landscape by the removal of all the old, unsightly, dilapidated and useless fences. We have been so long accustomed to have our buildings, gardens and fields fenced in, that at first thought it may seem to some, that to remove the whole would give everything a naked and bare appearance. But let every old fence be removed—plant all around our buildings, and along the lines of our highways, a profusion of trees—let the shrubbery and flowerbeds of our gardens and in front of our dwellings be open to the view of every passing individual—let the growing crops of grain and grass come down to the very traveled paths on our roads, and stretch away in the distance without any obstacle to intercept the view, except waving foliage and green hills,—and perverted indeed must be the taste which would not acknowledge an improvement. S.

For the Maine Farmer.

DISEASED UDDER—QUERY.

MR. EDITOR:—I have a cow whose time is out to calve. Her bag has been full of blood. I have milked some from her. Can you give me any information about it? What is the matter with her, and what will be good for her? Please give me information in your paper if you can.

JAMES WORKS.

NOTE. The trouble in such cases arises from an inaction of the udder or mammary gland whose office it is to secrete milk from the blood supplied to it by the arteries.

The first thing to be done is to unloose the arteries and veins of that part of the system by bleeding from the milk vein. Next get up an action of the capillary vessels of the udder. This may be done by cutting, rubbing, and gently pressing or pinching it with the thumb and fingers. Attention should also be paid to the general health of the cow, so that all parts of the system may be brought into healthy and natural action. ED.

For the Maine Farmer.

ORCHARD GRASSES—(Dactylis Glomerata.)

An article in a recent number of the *Southern Rural Gentleman*, published at Grenada, Miss., has directed my attention to this forage plant, and the facts which I have gathered from various sources in regard to it, I propose to lay before your readers.

Concerning its history, Mr. FLINT in his "Grasses and Forage Plants," p. 68, says: "It is common to every country in Europe, to the north of Africa, and to Asia, as well as to America. Its culture was introduced into England from Virginia, where it had been cultivated some years previously to 1764. It forms one of the most common grasses of English natural pastures, on rich, deep, moist soils." In many of the States of our Union it is grown extensively, but more especially in parts of New York, and throughout Pennsylvania, Kentucky, and Southwestern Ohio. It is also found in some other States to a limited extent. Mr. GOODALE in his Report for 1859, p. 87, expresses the opinion of every intelligent agriculturist when he says: "There seems to be little doubt that it might be more extensively introduced to advantage among us, especially as a useful auxiliary in grazing and soiling."

Judge Buel of Albany, N. Y., the late Judge Peter, of Pennsylvania, and Mr. Sanders of Kentucky, eminent agriculturists, and men who stood at the head of all rural improvements of their times, in their respective States, were the first in this country to call attention to the merits of orchard grass, and for the information which they diffused regarding it, are entitled to the thanks of all farmers and practical men. Darlington, in the first edition of his "Agricultural Botany," published in 1847, wrote of the *Dactylis glomerata*, "Our farmers are not agreed upon its merits. Some condemn it as unworthy of culture either for pasture or hay, while others set a high value on it for both." In 1859, in a second edition of the same work, he very justly speaks of its merits and virtues.

Prof. Cassels in his valuable treatise on the "Grasses of Northern Ohio," (see Ohio *Farmer* vol. 8th, p. 218) says of this grass: "As a pasture grass it is invaluable. It is first to start in the spring, grows vigorously, may be fed closely, throws up a new growth continuously, and is more relished by cattle and sheep than any other grass. It is a true perennial and therefore does not 'run out' where the soil is at all adapted to its growth. It roots deeply, and consequently bears remarkably well; it is also well adapted to wood pastures, not being spoiled by shade."

From several authorities, I infer that orchard grass is inferior to Timothy (*Phleum pratense*) for hay; yet it has the advantage of the latter in being mature at the same time with clover, which makes them well fitted to be cultivated together. It is also less exhausting to the soil. Its greatest value, however, is as a pasture grass, when sown sufficiently thick, which if not, is apt to form bunches or tussocks. Its rapid growth when grazed or cut off, make those lines of Virgil as translated by Sotheby applicable to it:

"Cool dews restore beneath night's transient hours,
All that the herd each livelong day devours."

In his article from which I have just quoted, Prof. Cassels gives the following practical remarks upon seeding pastures, so sensible and correct that all should give attention to the advice. He says:

"For pastures, the seeds of several other good grasses should be sown with orchard grass, in order that the pasture may be kept fresh by their different periods of growth and maturity. It is probable that no one grass contains in proper proportions all the elements that are essential to animal nutrition; it is equally probable that any soil will produce a larger crop of different kinds of plants than of a single species. The best pastures, taking the season through, are those that contain the greatest admixture of good grasses."

Passing by much said in favor of orchard grass by our most eminent agriculturists, a word may be written upon seeding down with it and I will stop. The seed is generally sown in autumn, but may also be sown in spring. The seed is light, weighing but twelve pounds per bushel, and in order to obtain a good seeding for permanent pasture two bushels to the acre are required. The high price of the seed and the large amount required to the acre, are doubtless reasons why orchard grass is not more generally cultivated with us. It is worthy of more extensive trial and cultivation by the farmers of this State.

S. L. B.

For the Maine Farmer.

SWEET GERMAN TURNIP.

Among the many "good, bad and indifferent" varieties of turnips that are cultivated in this section, we have one that I think is superior to any I have ever seen. It was sent into this place a few years since from Canada, I think by the name of "Sweet Turnip." I have since learned that it came originally from Germany; therefore, I have given it the name of "Sweet German Turnip." I have taken some pains to distribute the seed, and as far as I know, they give universal satisfaction. Those who have them, discard all other kinds, especially for the table, as they have not that strong "turnipy" taste peculiar to other varieties, being sweet and tender. I will venture the assertion, that they will keep sound and fit for cooking the longest of any turnip known. They will keep perfectly sound until July, without any protection whatever, more than to lie on the bottom of a cool cellar. By being packed in dirt or sand, they can easily be kept until new turnips come in; in fact, I have never seen a "corky" Sweet German Turnip. By exposure to the air, they will wither, and eventually dry up, but they never become corky, like other varieties. They yield about the same as the ruta baga, and should be cultivated in about the same manner. My method of cultivating them last year as a field crop was as follows: I selected a piece of land that was highly manured the year before with barn yard manure, and planted with corn. The soil is a gravelly loam, plowed about the 15th of June, and sowed in drills, far enough apart for the cultivator to pass between them; at the second hoeing thinned to 12 or 14 inches. I used no fertilizer except a light top-dressing of plaster when they first came up. About the 1st of Nov. I gathered them. They were the most beautiful lot of turnips I ever saw; they yielded at the rate of 900 bushels per acre. Three years ago, I sent a quantity of the seed to F. A. Stow, of Troy N. Y., who has since written as follows: "From the Sweet German Turnip seed that you sent me last spring (sown on five acres) I received 4000 bushels of turnips. I consider them a fine article, and wish you to send me four pounds of seed for next year."

I inclose you a letter from Hon. Levi Bartlett, of Warner, N. H. Such testimony from such a source speaks more than I can write. I sent two hundred pounds of seed to the Patent Office for free distribution. I have still a large quantity on hand, and will send a package sufficient to raise 40 bushels of turnips, to any address, on receipt of stamps to pay return postage and trouble of putting up and mailing. Mr. Bartlett's letter alluded to above, is as follows:

"In the spring of 1857, you presented to me a package of Sweet German Turnip seeds. They were sown at the same time (about the 12th of June,) side by side, with several varieties of Swedish turnip, viz: Ashcroft's, and Rivers' Swedish Stubble, and Skining's do. The two first named are very fine varieties, being yellow fleshed, and very good for table use; but we very much prefer yours for the table, the flesh of which is as white as the "snow that by the northern blast has been twice bolted o'er." I think this variety might be freely fed to milch cows, without imparting the "turnipy" taste to the milk or butter that the Swedes and other turnips do. I believe they possess the keeping quality in an eminent degree, for I planted out last spring, eight or ten bushels for seed, and they scarcely exhibited any signs of vegetating, and I think would have cooked well in September. I grew them again the past season, and can cheerfully recommend them to all who wish to procure a number one turnip for family use, and for the market." E. L. COY.

West Hebron, N. Y.

For the Maine Farmer.

NO GRASS SEED SHOULD BE SOWN WITH WHEAT.

MR. EDITOR:—Trees and all plants are composed chiefly of carbon, and the elements of water. "A barrel of flour, (196 lbs.,) contains one hundred and eighty-six pounds of carbon, and the elements of water, or oxygen and hydrogen. In one hundred pounds of wheat there are ninety five of the elements of water and charcoal, called carbon." When the elements of water, oxygen and hydrogen, are expelled from wheat, 46 lbs. 10-100ths remain as pure carbon or charcoal, 45 80 of penstraw and 47.40 of clover hay.—*Patent Office Report* 1850-51. If carbon forms nearly one-half of all vegetable substances, where does it come from, and how is it supplied? "Carbonic acid is, in all probability, the only source of the carbon of plants, and, consequently, is of more importance to vegetation than any other single sort of food. It contains about one part of two thousand five hundred of the atmosphere, and is found in combination with many substances in nature. Its supply, though small, is sufficient for the purposes of vegetation. It enters the plant in two ways—through the roots in the water which goes to form the sap, and at the leaves which absorb it from the air in the form of gas. The leaf of the plant seems to have three offices—that of absorbing carbonic acid from the atmosphere—that of assisting in the chemical preparation of the sap—and that of evaporating its water."—*Warings Elements of Agriculture.*

From the opinion that plants derive their carbon from the atmosphere, I dissent, because, if they did there would be no need of applying manure to land. All animal manures and all vegetable matter returned to the soil by being ploughed under, or otherwise, divested of the elements of water, are pure carbon. The leaves of all trees and other plants, when they have performed their mission, are converted into *vegetable carbon* by the concentrated rays of the sun, by a process which I have heretofore described as mildew. A leaf that has undergone the mildewing process cannot be dissolved or evaporated by rain water, snow or frost, and will remain as when first reduced to carbon, unless brought in contact with water containing an acid. The acid necessary to dissolve vegetable carbon and change it into carbonic acid gas, to be taken up by the leaf of plants to perfect their organization, is as universally diffused in the soil as water. It is necessary, then, that the farmer should know how to bring the acid in the soil, and the manure he applies, together, so as to give him a good crop. This must be done by mixing the manure with the soil five or six inches deep for common crops. In the night all nature sleeps; the sap in the stalk and roots stops flowing and the carbonic acid gas ceases to ascend. How is this gas prevented from flowing off in the night? By a simple process: as the earth rolls east, leaving the sun in the west, the earth cools, and the sun being warmer than the earth, water is organized, called dew, and the *heat* which, during the day had been using up vegetable matter into gas, is put out; but, on the morrow, when the sun appears in the east, and has converted the dew into its original elements, oxygen and hydrogen, then the underground furnace is again in a blaze and sending off carbonic acid gas to organize a wheat crop. Now, it must be quite apparent to the inexperienced, even, that, if the wheat field has a young grass crop, with leaves covering its whole surface, and weeds and old grass sods sufficient to give a good crop on another field, the wheat plants must stand a poor chance to get a supply of carbon.

Farmers, try the experiment. Sow half an acre or an acre, free from weeds and no grass seed. When your wheat is harvested, turn over the stubble and seed to grass. Plough not more than six inches deep.

N. B. I will give some directions for proving this theory in my next. PHILIP MORRILL.

Glenburn, March 5, 1860.

AGE OF SHEEP FOR MUTTON.

A late English writer says: "A sheep to be in high order for the palate of the epicure, should not be killed earlier than five years old, at which age the mutton will be rich and succulent, of a dark color, and full of the richest gravy—whereas, if only two years old, it is flabby, pale and flavorless."

MAINE FARMER

AUGUSTA:
THURSDAY MORNING, APRIL 26, 1860.

INTOLERANCE.

Not in matters of religion alone doth intolerance exist. The bigot, blindly wedded to the tenets of his sect, exerciseth indeed an intolerant spirit towards differing sects, and prejudice warpeth his mind, as strabismus warpeth the natural vision. He seeth truth only, and no error, in the doctrines he avoweth, and error only, and no truth, in the faith of others. But there is no metal without some alloy, and no system of truth so pure that it hath not error lurking within it. Some virtue may be extracted from every soil, and there is no system of error that hath not at least a grain of truth laid up therein.

The intolerant man walketh not only in the church, but abroad in the world. He rioteth freely in the political circle, and poureth out his vials of wrath upon the head of his adversary. He findeth evil, evil only, and that continually, in the one party, and seeth little or naught to condemn in the other to which he belongeth. He hath no patience to listen, and will not give ear to the reasonings of his opponent. He desireth not argument, but dealeth in blustering asseveration, and so maketh contradiction a hopeless case. He uttereth his words with authority, and by manner declareth, none shall gainsay him.

The intolerant man is at times seated in the sanctum of the lawyer, or the office of the physician. Wigged, or unwigged, he lays down the law of "*stare decisis*," or the diagnosis of disease, and its treatment, and alloweth no dissent or appeal. The wisdom of common sense lifteth its humble voice of entreaty, and is silenced by the emphatic "Get thee behind me, Satan!" The intolerant lawyer growleth fiercely if his "black letter" be called in question, and answereth testily and sharply if a younger brother dare to advance an opinion at variance with his own. The intolerant physician abhoreth all "old women's nostrums" and scorneth all medicines but his own. He grieveth at the recovery of a patient contrary to propriety and the rules of art, as sorely as for his death in a well ordered and scientific manner. He useth the lancet upon his patient, and the scalpel upon the brethren of the craft, more especially if differing in system and practice from himself.

In the crowded marts of business and commerce, intolerance lifteth its proud head and crusheth with its iron heel. The "I say it," is its higher law, and the "thou thinkest," it trampleth in the dust. If modest virtue venture a suggestion regarding morality or propriety, "away with him! away with him!" is its only response. If misfortune overtaketh a neighbor, its only comment is, "Who was he that he should think and act for himself?" Not self-reliant merely, but self-sufficient, it doth not brook advice, and the friendly opinion it sneereth at. In associations with others, the will of the intolerant man must constitute the voice of the majority, or he will none of it. He knoweth whither the ship should steer, and with what cargo she should be laden, and will give no heed to doubt or question, though she carry coals to Newcastle.

Nor is intolerance shut out from the social world. Whatever topic be under discussion, the intolerant man here speaketh *ex cathedra*. If he holdeth some ancient dogma, he scouteth newly discovered truth as uprooting all that is established and settled; if he hath caught up some new theory, he despiseth the things of the olden time, and him also who would weigh both in the balance. If he be forced into a corner, he throweth out his arms, and blusteringly exclaimeth, "Not so! not so!" His word is the *ultima thule* of human wisdom, and must be received as such. He thinketh his friend little better than a fool if he follow his own taste or opinions in preference to those declared by himself. Woe to the neighbor whose parsnips remain in the ground during the winter, when he uttereth his edict that they be dug in the fall.

Many examples of this intolerance are in the world. Strange is it that what these men claim for themselves in such broad extent, they should refuse to others even in the smallest degree. Oftimes it happeneth that those most afflicted with this species of mania, are themselves the least conscious of its existence. So blind are men to their own defects. The remedy has been prescribed by one of the old physicians, learned in mental and moral diseases: "Let each esteem other better than himself."

☞The Gardiner *Journal* states, that in case the proposed evening train is put on the K. & P. R. R., the Steamboat Company has resolved to put the fare to Boston at $1, and to run the "State of Maine" three trips a week instead of two. The *Journal* says: "Go in, gentlemen—anything that will compensate the traveling public for the exhorbitant fares by rail during the winter months, will be hailed gladly."

We have no *objection* to low fares, but we hold to "giving the devil his due," and we see no occasion for this outburst about "exorbitant fares." The fare on the K. & P. road is as low as on almost any road, and lower than on most. The winter fare, from this city to Boston, is $4.00, or about 2½ cents per mile; to Portland, $2 00, or 3½ cents per mile. Compare this with the price of old-fashioned winter traveling, to say nothing of time and comfort. The usual rate per mile on railroads,—and we have personally tested a great many,—is from 3 to 4 cents per mile—oftener over than under, except upon long through routes where there is great competition. The fare on the P. & K. road is $2.00 from Bangor to Kendall's Mills, all the year round, or about 3½ cents per mile. It is rather fashionable to *rail* at railroads, and oftentimes not without reason; but they can't be built or run for small cost, and the "devil," be he ever so black, "is entitled to his due."

PRESIDENT MAKING. It has been quite amusing during the past week to read the various conjectures, and wise sayings in the political press, and in the letters of correspondents to the various papers in relation to the nominee of the Charleston Convention. One shrewd prophet foretells from the signs, the certain early nomination of Douglas, another just as wise, says—Douglas don't stand the shadow of a chance. One declares that Guthrie will be the man, while another not a whit less informed insists that Hunter will be fortunate one, and still another sees Breckinridge outstripping all the rest and getting in ahead. Buchanan, Davis, Cobb and Wise have announced that they are not candidates. We *give* to-day all the telegraph gives of the first day's proceedings. In the next we shall probably be able to announce which, if either, of the various prophecies has proved correct.

☞Judge Rice having been called home, after he had started for Charleston, by the death of his father, Hon. A. M. Roberts of Bangor started at once to fill his own place, to which Judge R. had been appointed as a substitute.

GALVANIZING IRON WITH COPPER OR ZINC.

To a "Young Mechanic," who asks if small articles of iron cannot be galvanized so as to preserve them from rust when exposed to the atmosphere, as well as sheet iron, we would answer, that we have, in a former volume, given an account of this process. The term "galvanized iron," is usually applied to iron covered with zinc, or, in other words, iron washed over with a thin film of zinc, in the same way that iron is washed with tin. The zinc adheres to the iron in the same way that tin, copper, silver, or other metals do, viz., by reason of affinity or attraction between them—attraction of this kind being considered as the result of electrical action, or, which is nearly synonymous, galvanic action. Hence it is called galvanized iron. Sir Humphrey Davy first proposed the covering iron or copper with zinc, with a view of preserving it from rusting—the zinc, when in combination, being more attractive to the oxygen than the iron, and taking it and thus preserving it untouched.

Small tools, or large ones either, may be covered with zinc in various ways. The following method, as laid down in chemical works, is the most expeditious, though it is possible that if it be a cutting tool the temper may possibly be started:

Polish the iron by rubbing it with cream of tartar, and afterwards with charcoal powder; this cleanses the iron and polishes it. It may be then washed in a solution of chloride of ammonium (*sal ammoniæ*). Then dip it into a bath of melted zinc. It is then covered with a film of zinc and is "galvanized," as it is called. If you wish to cover it with a good coating of copper, have ready at the same time a bath of melted copper and plunge the iron thus covered with zinc into the copper bath, retaining it there until it ceases to hiss, and on withdrawing it you will have it covered with copper. Any thickness of these coatings may be put on by repeating the process of dipping in the sal ammoniæ bath, and then in the zinc, and then in the copper.

A more simple way of covering light articles with a thin film of copper,—which, by the way, will not be very durable, but which may be easily and cheaply repeated,—is the following:

After having cleansed and polished the article as above directed, place the polished metal into a solution composed of one volume of muriatic acid and three of rain water in which a few drops of a solution of sulphate of copper (blue vitrol) have been poured. After it has been immersed for a few minutes, withdraw and rub it with a piece of cloth. Add a few drops more of the solution of sulphate of copper, and repeat until you think the coating will do.

THE SEAT OF GOVERNMENT. Hornby puts in her claim to the honor of being the capital of Maine. One of her distinguished citizens, Ethan Spike, Esq., writes to the Portland *Transcript* as follows:

As to public interprise, the old meetinus was struck by lightnin last summer an knocked into the middle of nowhere, but with their usual promptitude, aour people held a meetin an voted not to build another, which they will do.

The bar at the tavern has bin inlarged kinder onexpectedly. Thar was a fite thar last fall, an the petition tween that an the darry suller was knocked in, makin the accommodations more ampler. Likewise a beer pump has bin added wioh attracks a good deal of attention.

When we get able we ar goin to build jest the hurnsomest skooleus you ever seen. We kalkerlate to make it large enough to hold the Gineral Court, ef you don't get it to Portland. You neednent laaf, stranger things has happened. Hornby is very permiskoously situated, can be approached from four sides, an is bounded on all sides by other places. Board is very cheap, an as accordin to statoote, the State is onound to board two or three hundred feller critters three or four months in the year, they should be pastured where they kin be kept cheapest.

Thars plenty of fish, an they could cut a smart chance of their fodder by fishin wich would be better for the State than bunkum speeches. Fact is, we'd be willin to bid em off like the taown's pore, so much a hed, an what work we could git aout of em. Sich arrangement would save a good deal to the State, which needs to save all it can sence its bin an gone into sawin lumber up into Canaday an mixin itself with No rum biggers, Paulks, Pecks, and Picadillos.

We'll take the hull Legislatoor at a dollar a hed an what chores they kin do, eat, lodge an wash em, drinks ollers extry, likewise darning stockins, also rum, beer and syder the same.

Ef any other taoun will do it cheaper, let em bid.

(N. B. Every member must bring two towils an a bar of yaller sope, an take his boots off afore gittin in bed.) Taint tall likely the members will vote to kim here,—but no matter, if they wont kim willingly they must be driv. The State must look aout for itself, treat em as State Porpusses, an board em whar their feed will be lowest. We'll make the critters comfortable an thats all they orter expect. Not that thar haint natral advantages here, cos thar is. Them that goes for the sublime, an is troubled with onutterable yarnings for the orful vissisitoods of untamed nater, kin look up to aour maountings whose blew and comical tops soars away through hypothecated fields of diluted either tell lost in the—in the—, I dont know as *they* ar lost egzactly but *I* am, so imagine the rest of the sentence.

For lovers of the picturesquee, thar is hills an hollers, woods, forrists, trees, ponds, gullies, brooks, sunflaours, nettles, geese, skunkcabbage, woodchucks, the fare sects, punkin pies, worm fence an other productions too numerous to mention. While them members wich is marshal in their naters will be reminded by the baoundless contignity of aour permeval woods of the orful vastitoods of "Chatagee" in the times wich tried men's *soles*, likewise their heels. Thar shoulderin their kanes, with all the pomp an sarcumstance of glorious war, they kin tell how fields was won.

ETHAN SPIKE.

Y. M. C. A. Rev. Mr. Webb, on Sunday evening last, by request, repeated his Fast Day sermon, before the Young Men's Christian Association. The text was taken from Zech. 8, vs. 16 and 17, and the subject of his discourse was Politics and Religion, or Politics and the Pulpit, and he handled it in a bold, independent and able manner. Impartial in his strictures, maintaining the freedom of the pulpit upon all moral questions, distinguishing nicely between the province of the politician and the preacher, he thrust boldly at those who through prejudice will not listen to the opinions of the other side, and sweepingly condemn all who differ from themselves. He deprecated the spirit often excited among christians in the heated political campaign and invoked the spirit of the text as its remedy.

In conclusion he exhorted christians of all parties to pray to and trust in Him, who was with our fathers, who had blessed and preserved the nation who knew the issues of the questions agitating the minds of the people, the great interests at stake, and the influence this country had exercised and was to exert upon the world. The sermon was marked with ability, candor, independence, good judgment and a spirit of toleration, and was listened to with attention by a large audience.

COWS AND HORSES. *Mr. Editor*:—You being acquainted with our good City Marshal, would be doing a kindness to him and a benefit to the citizens, if you will intimate to him that the cows have forgotten his manifesto of the last season, and are again becoming troublesome. An intimation from the Marshal, that the horse-trainers upon State street, by their furious driving at times, kick up a dust, and frequently endanger the quiet passers upon the street, violating a salutary Municipal law, would also be timely and useful.

OBSERVER.

☞The State Republican Convention is to be held at Bangor on the seventh day of June next.

THE CATTLE DISEASE IN MASSACHUSETTS. The Boston *Journal* of Saturday last contains the following particulars in regard to the alarmingly increased fatality among the cattle in Worcester County, Massachusetts. The disease seems to be confined almost entirely to one locality. We hear nothing as yet of its prevalence to any considerable extent, in any other portions of the State or in any other State:

"The Commissioners charged with the duty of arresting the spread of the cattle disease, under the act of the Legislature, visited the farm of C. P. Huntington in North Brookfield, on Wednesday, and slaughtered two more cows belonging to his herd. The Commissioners were accompanied by some of the most skillful veterinary surgeons in the State, who upon an examination found in the first case a strong adhesion of the lungs to the diaphram, and acute disease of the right lung. The second case exhibited similar indications of the disease. The Commissioners then proceeded to the farm of Alden B. Woodis of New Braintree, whose entire herd of eighteen head were killed. The disease was introduced into this herd by the temporary presence of oxen from the farm of Mr. Curtis Stoddard. We learn that recently twenty-five yoke of oxen from different farms were employed to remove a building in New Braintree, and that the disease has by that means been transmitted to numerous herds. The next stock examined was that of Charles Needham. The entire herd, consisting of twenty-eight cattle, were here killed.

On Thursday the Commissioners visited several herds, in all of which diseased animals were found. At the farm of Mr. Leonard Stoddard—whose herd, numbering forty-nine, includes ten yoke of oxen—the Commissioners having already slaughtered one hundred and eight cattle (valued at about $2400.) and finding that the disease was much more extensive and alarming than had been anticipated, came to the conclusion to suspend operations until a consultation could be had with the Governor and Attorney General. Eight of Mr. Stoddard's herd were, however, killed for the benefit of the medical staff accompanying the Commission.

The popular excitement in the infected districts is so great that it seemed to be the general desire to have an extra session of the Legislature called to increase the original appropriation of $10,000. It appears to be well settled in the minds of the Commissioners that the disease is scattered all over the towns in which its existence in individual cases has been discovered, and that it is useless to attempt its extirpation without a further appropriation.

Under the act of the Legislature the Commissioners are authorized to reimburse the owners of cattle destroyed for those only which are found to be exempt from the disease. The amount thus expended, including all incidental expenses, will not exceed $3000.

Under the existing difficulties it is thought to be injudicious and unadvisable to hold a State Fair this year, and from the same cause the annual county cattle shows will not probably be held. A member of the Commission was heard to say that no amount of money would tempt him to send his herd to a State Fair. The assembling of cattle from all parts of the State would prove very injurious to the best interests of not only agriculturists but to consumers of beef and milk, in places remote from the infected localities.

Some idea of the importance of this subject may be derived from the fact that in the year 1855 the number of oxen in the State was 50,225; steers under three years old, 27,286; milch cows, 148,569; heifers, 35,441. The value of oxen and steers was $3,246,341, and of cows and heifers $4,892,291. Since that time the number of cattle has greatly increased, and by reason of the increased attention paid to this department of agriculture, the value of the cattle has increased in a ratio much greater than the number.

Messrs. Gay & Lothrop of the Commission held a consultation with Gov. Banks yesterday, upon the subject, proposing to take further sanitary measures after a more thorough investigation of the nature of the disease. To this end a council of the most eminent medical and scientific men in the country will be called at an early day to consult upon the matter.

At present the disease is confined to a territory about twelve miles square, a territory abounding in cattle, and from which at this time last year, from one to two car loads of butter and cheese per week were forwarded to this city. Now all trade is suspended, the cattle are forbidden under penalties to be sold, and the herds are ordered by the Commissioners to be closely kept on their premises.

The commissioners and doctors are alarmed and almost disheartened, for more than one hundred new cases were presented Thursday for their inspection. With the animals already killed, and those they find that must be killed, to carry out their policy, the appropriation of the Legislature ($10,000) will be more than exhausted.

In the midst of this excitement, says the Springfield *Republican*, the past is vividly drawn on, and some roadmakers in Barre having exhumed a lot of cattle bones, one old man is found who distinctly remembers that in 1789, nearly 200 head of cattle died of murrain, and were here buried in one grave."

EDITORIAL CHANGE. Rev. J. W. Hanson, who has for several years had the editorial charge of the *Gospel Banner*, has retired, and the chair is now filled by Rev. H. C. Leonard, assisted by Revs. C. R. Moor and R. A. Ballou. The publishers in announcing the change, say: "The names of the new Editors are, we trust, a sufficient guaranty that the *Banner* will continue faithful to all the great interests of religion and humanity which it has hitherto sustained."

We may add, that these names are also a sufficient guaranty that the editorial columns of the *Banner* will be marked with much ability, learning and talent.

AROOSTOOK TIMES. We have received the first number of this new paper published at Houlton by Theo. Cary. Its appearance is remarkably neat, and as it is the *last* of the *four* a short time since heralded as forthcoming, to hail from Aroostook, so we suppose its publisher intends it shall be *best;* in other words, "the last shall be first." The number received certainly does credit to the effort.

QUESTIONABLE AUTHORITY. We see by an advertisement in the Gardiner *Rural* that "J. D. Warren is authorized by *dedimus* POTESTATUM to qualify civil officers." What sort of authority is that? Did it issue from the Governor and Council, or are the printers responsible for it? In either case were we in Mr. Warren's place we'd send our *protest-at-um* with a vengeance for such a murdering of the Latin tongue. Mr. Warren should issue his "*dedimus*" *fits* "*at-um*."

FREE BRIDGE. We publish to-day a communication relating to the Bridge question. The subject is one of interest to our citizens, and though perhaps not committed to all the views presented, we give to our readers the benefit of the suggestions contained in the article.

FREE BRIDGE MEETING. An old-fashioned town meeting will be held at Meonian Hall in this city, on Monday afternoon next at 2 o'clock to act upon the proposition of the Old Bridge proprietors to sell their bridge and franchise for $25,000.

BOWDOIN COLLEGE. By the annual catalogue just published, for a copy of which we are indebted to the politeness of our young townsman Waldron, we learn that the whole number of students is 269;—55 seniors, 55 juniors, 45 sophomores, 64 freshmen and 50 medical. Among the latter is a colored man from Liberia, whose parents were emigrants from Virginia. A former high officer, (if we mistake not, the Governor) of the Colony was a graduate of Bowdoin College.

LORENZO DOW, of China, engaged in the delivery of fruit trees in Prince Edward's Island, is authorized to receive the names of subscribers to the *Farmer* and receipt for money paid him on our account.

JAMES PAGE, of Amherst, N. S., is also authorized to act as agent for the *Farmer* in Nova Scotia, Cape Breton and Prince Edward's Island.

KEY FOUND. A valuable key was on Monday picked up on the Railroad track, which the owner can find at the Granite Bank.

For the Maine Farmer.

FREE BRIDGE.

The well known anxiety of the public to ascertain what progress has been made by the Free Bridge Company, and the singular course taken by the Kennebec Bridge Company in proposing to sell their bridge to the city after a bargain had been fairly and, as is believed, legally agreed upon in writing for a sale of the Kennebec Bridge to the Free Bridge Company, is believed to be a sufficient justification for the following statement of the proceedings which have thus far been had in relation to a free bridge.

The Free Bridge Company, on the 13th of March, by vote, authorized Robert A. Cony, one of its members, to make an application in writing to Joseph H. Williams, Esq., Agent of the Kennebec Bridge Company, for a sale of their bridge to the Free Bridge Company, as required by the act additional to the act of their incorporation. An affirmative answer was required of them, to be made in writing within thirty days, whether or not they would sell their bridge and franchise; if not so made, the Free Bridge Company were to be at liberty to build their bridge. The application was made on said day, and the receipt thereof was acknowledged by said agent on the 14th of March, and a request made by him of said Cony that he would procure from the company which he represented an offer of what the Free Bridge Company would be willing to pay for the Kennebec Bridge. Said Cony, on consultation with several members of the Free Bridge Company, (not, however, at a regular meeting, but with the assurance that he would be sustained on the 16th of March,) made an offer in writing, in behalf of the Free Bridge Company, to the Kennebec Bridge Company, of $20,000 for the Kennebec Bridge, its franchise and all its appurtenances, provided said offer was accepted within thirty days—$15,000 to be paid down, and $5,000 in one year. The sum offered was considered by about all of those who authorized it, to be about $5,000 more than the property was worth, and was made only with a view to conciliation and to prevent any trouble between the parties.

On the 13th day of April, at at a meeting held by the Free Bridge Company, the following communication was received from the Kennebec Bridge Company, through Robert A. Cony, in answer to the offer which he made March 16th:

At a special meeting of the Proprietors of the Kennebec Bridge, held in Boston on the 4th day of April, the following votes were passed:

Whereas, an application has been made by Robert A. Cony, in behalf of the Augusta Free Bridge Company, to purchase our bridge and all its property and rights for $20,000, which proposition has been duly considered,

Voted, That we regard the property of the bridge and franchise to be worth more than is offered for them, and therefore decline to accept it. But rather than the controversy about a free bridge should be continued, we would sell our bridge, and all belonging to it, to the City of Augusta, or the Free Bridge Company, at a fair price; and if the parties cannot agree what is a fair price for the whole property and franchise, we would submit that question to impartial and disinterested men to be agreed upon, each party being bound to abide by their award; and if an application shall be made to purchase, upon these principles, within ninety days, we will appoint a committee to agree, if they can, upon a price, and if not, to agree upon referees to fix it upon the foregoing principles; and the Clerk is directed to forward to Robert A. Cony, at Augusta, to the Mayor of the City of Augusta, and to Jos. H. Williams, our Treasurer, copies of this vote and preamble.

Also, *Voted*, That Reuel Williams, James L. Child, Jos. H. Williams and J. W. Bradbury, be a committee to exercise the powers and perform the duties prescribed in and by the preceding vote.

A true copy from the records.

Attest; A. PELHAM CURTIS, *Clerk K. B. Cor.*

Boston, April 4, 1860.

Upon the reading of the foregoing communication, and with a full understanding that the application of March 13th had not been replied to, and that the Free Bridge Company were free from any obligation further to negotiate with the Kennebec Bridge Company, and that they had the full right and ample means provided to build a bridge by the acceptance on the part of the legal voters of the city of the act authorizing the city to loan its credit to an amount not exceeding $15,000, it was, after considerable discussion, unanimously

Voted, That the proposition this day received from the Kennebec Bridge Company to sell to this Company their bridge at a fair price, provided an application shall be made to them to purchase the same agreeably to their proposition, be accepted; and that Hiram H. Hill, John A. Pettengill, James A. Bicknell and Robert A. Cony be a committee to confer with the committee appointed by said Kennebec Bridge Company for a sale thereof; and if they cannot agree upon a price for their bridge, to agree upon appraisers to appraise the same as they propose; and if appraisers shall be agreed upon, or a price and terms of payment shall be agreed upon, this Company shall be bound thereby; and said committee are hereby empowered and authorized to act for this company to the same extent that their committee are empowered to act for them.

A certified copy of the foregoing was put into the hands of the Agent of the Kennebec Bridge, April 14th, by the Clerk of the Free Bridge Company, but the chairman of their committee has since declined to act with our committee.

On the 21st of April, the following communication was laid before the Free Bridge Company, at a meeting held by them:

BOSTON, April 18, 1860.

To the Mayor of the City of Augusta:

SIR:—I am directed to transmit to you the following votes passed at a meeting of Proprietors of Kennebec Bridge, held in this city on the 18th of April, 1860.

Your ob't serv't,

H. P. CURTIS, *Clerk.*

In reply to the application of the Mayor of the City of Augusta, for terms on which the Kennebec Bridge and its franchise can be be purchased by that city,

Voted, That the proprietors of the bridge prefer to retain it to the end of the charter; still, if the city, or others, persist in their desire to have it, we will sell the property, franchise, and all our rights, to the City of Augusta in July next, for $25,000, and convey the same on some day between the 4th and 10th day of July next, on payment of the purchase money; provided we have notice of their acceptance of this offer within sixty days.

Voted, That a copy of the preceding vote, attested by the Clerk, be sent to the Mayor of the City of Augusta forthwith.

A true copy from the records.

Attest: H. PELHAM CURTIS, *Clerk.*

PER ORDER OF FREE BRIDGE CO.

It will be perceived by the article above, that the Kennebec Bridge Company have offered to sell their bridge to the city for $25,000, and by the notice of the City Clerk, that the inhabitants of the city are to vote upon the question whether they will purchase said bridge at said price or not, at a mass meeting to be held the 30th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M. If the bridge is purchased by the city, it remains a toll bridge, as it is now, until the end of its charter in Nov., 1872, or until tolls sufficient to pay the cost, interest, expenses, and $15,000 fund is received, unless the city should, in mass meeting, vote to make it free earlier—which should be done, if it could be bought at a fair price. If the Free Bridge Company should purchase it, or build another, any person, by taking the requisite number of shares, can have a free bridge. The city having voted to loan its credit to the Free Bridge Company for $15,000, for the purchase of building a bridge or paying for the Kennebec Bridge, it would seem that the best way would be to let them build or purchase. The Kennebec Bridge is a very old bridge, and has paid for itself many times over, and the price asked is about 25 per cent. more than its first cost, and about 100 per cent. more than a new bridge (uncovered) could probably be built for. It is very evident that they fear an appraisal, or they would not take the course they have after their offer to the Free Bridge Company had been accepted; and if their offer to the city is accepted, it is not sure that they would sell, as they do not seem to regard their written offers as binding.

BOWDOIN COLLEGE EXHIBITION. At the late exhibition of the senior Class of Bowdoin College, the first prize for best English composition was awarded to G. P. Hawes of East Corinth, and the second to H. H. Burbank of Limerick.

EDITOR'S TABLE.

ARTHUR'S HOME MAGAZINE, for May is before us. In addition to its usual number of engravings, showing the fashions, and various patterns for embroidery, &c., its literary matter is of superior excellence. "After the Storm" is continued, and its interest well kept up. The price for four copies is only $5 a year.

GODEY'S LADY'S BOOK. The May number has been received. It contains a simple but beautiful engraving of "A May Party," and a superior Fashion Plate, besides numerous other embellishments. Mrs. Hale has secured such a reputation as a writer and editor, that it is sufficient to say that the May number is in no wise inferior to those which have preceded it. The "Arm Chair" contains some excellent things. We notice that the subscription list numbers nearly 160,000. Published by L. A. Godey, Philadelphia, at $3. Two copies for $5.

PETERSON'S LADIES' MAGAZINE. In the May number of this popular magazine are contributions from twenty or more writers, many of whom are of high reputation. The publisher spares no pains to make every issue both interesting and valuable. Its poetical articles in this number are exceedingly pretty, some of them pure gems. Published by C. J. Peterson, Philadelphia, at $2 a year.

LITTELL'S LIVING AGE. The contents of the number for April 28th are Fools; The Czar and the Sceptic; The Whitworth Cannon; Notes on Imperialism; The Papacy; The Diary of a Samaritan; Mr. Russell's Indian Diary; The Study of English; The Great Fight; White Ladies; Gardian's Reply to France; The Annexation of Savoy; Character of Louis Napoleon; Physical Antipathies; A Phase of the Arctic Mystery, besides poetry and an unusually large number of short articles. It contains the cream of the Foreign Reviews. Published weekly at $6 a year, by Littell & Son, Boston.

THE CHESS MONTHLY, edited by Paul Morphy and D. W. Fiske, is a rare treat to the lovers of the game. Besides the problems and games given, the editors have contrived to throw into its pages the interest of romance, and in the April number have delineated the "Game of Life," in a new aspect, and through a very attractive, though sadly exciting story. Its contributors are from among the first players in the world. Published by W. C. Miller, N. Y., at $3 a year, or five copies for $10.

COSMOPOLITAN ART JOURNAL for March, containing the list of prizes and the names of the fortunate certificate holders as drawn January 31st, 1860, has been received. The fine painting of "The Village Blacksmith," was drawn by Gov. Wise of Virginia. We notice that Maine received its share of the works of art, paintings having been drawn by E. M. Cates, of Belfast, L. B. Dennett of Portland, C. L. Deming of Calais, Rev. P. Jaques, of Saco, B. F. Hamilton, of Saco, while several minor prizes fell to subscribers in the State. The Journal contains also a fine engraving "Good for Nothing," and much good reading matter connected with the fine arts. This Journal is published by the Cosmopolitan Art Association, 548 Broadway, N. Y., at $200 per annum. Any person may become a member of this Association by the payment of $3, which entitles him to a fine Steel Engraving, to a copy of the Art Journal for one year, and to a certificate of membership, which gives the holder a member's rights and privileges in the Annual Premium lists.

OUR FARM OF FOUR ACRES. Published by C. M. Saxton, Barker & Co., N. Y., from the 12th London edition. This work in pamphlet form has been sent to us. Its design is to show how much money may be made, and enjoyment realized from even a small patch of ground. It is pleasantly written, contains many useful hints, and is well worth buying. Sold by A. Williams & Co., Boston. C. A. Pierce has it for sale in Augusta.

THE ORCHARD HOUSE, a pamphlet, treating of the culture of fruit trees in pots under glass, with plans for construction, and directions for growing trees and vines in orchard houses. The work contains several illustrations, and much valuable information. For a copy we are indebted to Messrs. A. Williams & Co., Boston. For sale by C. A. Pierce, Express Office. Price 40 cents.

NEW MUSIC. We have received from the Music publishing house of O. Ditson & Co., 277 Washington Street, Boston, the following new Music, recently issued by them:

Forget Not. A Song. Words and music by Geo. Linley.

When You and I were Young. Ballad. Music by G. B. Allen.

The Artful Dodger. Comic Song. Written and sung by Sam Cowell.

Dreams of Love. Waltz Quadrille. Composed and arranged by Richard B. Leonard.

O Sing that Melody again. Ballad. Music by Chas. Miller.

Jenny Bright. Ballad. Music by Louis Nicolai.

LARGE CALVES. Mr. E. M. Lancaster, of Mt. Vernon, has a cow that brought a calf the 18th of last month, which weighed, when twenty-four hours old, 120 pounds. A larger calf may be offered, but it will be difficult to produce a handsomer one.

Mr. Eleazer Watson of Mercer, has a cow that dropped a bull calf on Friday the 13th inst., weighing, when three hours old, 119 pounds.

Mr. A. L. Hamblin, of Gorham, writes us that he has a bull calf, mostly native breed, which weighed, when he was eleven months old 890 lbs., and when a year old, 990 lbs.; length 6 feet, girth 5 ft. 8 inches, height 4 ft. 3 inches.

ADDITIONAL TRAIN. A train leaves this city for Portland on each Monday morning at 5.30 and leaves Portland every Saturday evening at 8.15, arriving here at a little past 11 o'clock. See advertisement.

☞The steamer T. F. Secor was injured in passing the draw of the Hallowell Bridge, on one of her trips last week to the amount of $300. So says the Gardiner *Journal*. The Hallowell *Gazette* thinks the damage greatly overstated.

☞The steamer State of Maine, put upon the Kennebec line in place of the Eastern Queen, commenced her trips last week. She is a large and commodious boat, and is commanded by the former Captain of the late Eastern Queen.

☞A stabbing affray occurred at Camden last week between Ezekiel Bowley and Elbridge Cunningham. Cause—bad liquor;—occasion—a dispute about starting for home. Both men were from Hope, and neighbors. Bowley stabbed Cunningham with a common pocket-knife, inflicting a frightful wound in the abdomen, of so severe a nature that recovery is doubtful. Bowley was at once arrested.

☞The A. & K. R. R. and the Androscoggin & Farmington R. R. Companies had a hearing a few days since before the R. R. Commissioners with a view of adjusting their difficulties. The award of the Commissioners is not yet made known.

☞The First Parish Sabbath School of Bangor have recently received a donation of a beautiful musical instrument, an "Organ Harmonium," from Thomas H. Sanford, Esq., of New York.

CENSUS OF 1860. The census takers will soon be going the rounds, and it may expedite matters, contribute to greater accuracy, and save time and labor to the officials and the people, if every one will carefully read and answer the questions appertaining to himself, which we give below. Let the answers be plainly and accurately written down beforehand, and then but little will remain to be done when called upon, which may happen at a very inconvenient time. To this end we publish the list following:

In the first place it is necessary to write down the name of every person whose usual place of abode, on the first day of June 1860, was in the family.

The age of each, sex and color, whether white, black or mulatto.

Profession, occupation or trade of each male person over fifteen years of age.

Value of real estate owned.

Places of birth, naming the State, Territory, or country.

Married within the year.

Attending school within the year.

Persons over twenty years of age that cannot read or write.

Whether deaf and dumb, blind, insane or idiot, pauper or convict.

Name of owner, agent or manager of the farm.

Number of improved acres. Do. unimproved.

Cash value of farm.

Value of farming implements and machinery.

Live stock on hand June 1st, 1860, viz. number of horses, mules and asses, working oxen, milch cows, and other cattle, swine and sheep. Value of live stock.

Value of animals slaughtered during the year.

Produce during the year ending June 1st, 1860, viz:—number bushels of wheat, rye, Indian corn, oats, beans and peas, buckwheat, barley, Irish potatoes, sweet potatoes, pounds of wool and pounds of tobacco.

Value of ore-land products in dollars.

Gallons of wine, value of produce of market garden, pounds of butter, pounds of cheese, tons of hay, bushels of clover seed and bushels of seed grass, pounds of hops, pounds of sugar, gallons of molasses, pounds of honey and beeswax, value of home made manufactures.

Name of corporation, company or individual, producing articles to the value of $500.

Name of business manufacture or product.

Capital invested in real estate and personal estate in the business.

Raw materials used, including fuel, viz: quantities, values, kinds of motive power machinery, structure or resource.

Average number of hands employed, viz: male, female, average monthly cost of male labor, average monthly cost of female labor.

Annual product, viz: quantities, kinds, values.

Name of every person who died during the year ending June 1st, 1860, whose usual place of abode was in the family; the age, sex, and color, whether white, black or mulatto, married or widowed, place of birth, naming the State, Territory or country, the month in which the person died, profession, occupation or trade, disease or the cause of death.

SLAVER WRECKED. The Boston *Journal* states that a letter from Loando, dated Feb. 15th, contains an account of the wreck of a slaver on the 10th. She was pursued by a British steamer, and stood directly on the rocks of the Cape and shortly went to pieces. It was too dark to render assistance. It is supposed all the blacks on board perished, while the monsters in charge escaped by means of a boat, as one was discovered on the beach with oars near by.

☞After copying the act of the Legislature of this State entitled "an act to promote the safety of travel on railroads," the N. Y. *Railway Times* remarks, "we cannot see exactly what the act has to do with the safety of *travel* on railways; but we can see what it has to do with the safety of *Portland*."

ACCIDENT. An infant son of James L. Merrill, of Mechanic Falls, was recently fatally scalded by pulling over a coffee-pot of boiling coffee upon himself. The child was about fourteen months old, and lingered in extreme suffering for five days after the occurrence.

A STRIKE. Striking has become so fashionable of late that the workmen in the shipyard of J. M. Hagar, Esq., of Richmond struck one day last week for higher wages. The employer was not *struck* with the propriety of the proceedings and refused to yield to the demand.

☞Rev. Theodore Parker, writing from Italy states that drunkenness is exceedingly uncommon in that country. He attributes this to the use of light wines, and recommends the cultivation of the grape in the United States as the best mode of checking intemperance.

FIRES. On the night of the 18th, the extensive bakery of E. Treadwell, in New York, valued at $60,000, and a woolen mill at Providence, of large value were destroyed by fire; and on the 19th fifteen frame buildings, worth $15,000 were consumed at Albany.

☞Hon. Beverly T. Clark, of Kentucky, U. S. Resident Minister to Guatemala and Honduras, died on the 17th ult., after several months suffering from *diabetes*. The funeral ceremonies were conducted with great pomp by the Catholic clergy. Within the last four years three United States Ministers have died at Guatemala.

COOLIE TRADE. A bill has been introduced into the House to prohibit the coolie trade by Americans in American vessels. Over 50,000 coolies have been shipped for Cuba during the past eight years, about one fifth of whom died on the passage. The distinction between the coolie trade and the African slave trade exists in name only, and without a difference.

THEFT. The Richmond *Sun* says that Leonard Dale has stolen several articles of clothing from the store of E. H. Witham, and absconded. He is described as follows: "Mr. Dale is about eighteen, slim and straight, (all but in morals,) with hair light brown. When he left this place, he wore woolen pants, with a stripe on outside of the leg, a frock coat, and glazed cap."

CHICAGO CONVENTION. The Republican Convention is to come off on the 16th of next month. Excursion tickets will be issued by the Grand Trunk Railroad to convey passengers to Chicago and back for $30, leaving Portland on the 10th and 14th, and return any time within thirty days.

☞Madame Fabbir, a cantatrice, came near being burned at the Opera in N. Y., last week. Her dress caught fire from the footlights. Mr. Stigelli who was singing with her succeeded in extinguishing the flames with his hands.

DAMAGES RECOVERED. Mary E. Cloyes has just obtained a verdict for $10,000 against the Boston and Worcester R. R. Co., for injuries sustained by being thrown from the platform of a car at Framingham in April, 1856.

FATAL COLLISION. A collision of a freight and a lumber train occurred at Stratford, C. W., on the 18th, upon the Grand Trunk road. One man was killed, and four or five seriously injured. Several others were slightly injured.

RESCUED. The crew of the schooner Sarah, of Wiscasset were taken off from that vessel, which had sprung a leak, and was in a sinking condition, by the schooner Lady Franklin, Capt. Melman, one day last week.

LEG BAIL. The prisoners in the Aroostook jail, a few days since, knocked down the jailor, Mr. Huntress, and escaped. They were all retaken except one young lad.

COUNTERFEITS. Two dollar bills on the Warren Bank, Warren, R. I., and ten dollar bills on the Cocheco Bank, Dover, N. H., (altered from ones) are in circulation.

CHARLESTON CONVENTION. The telegraph brings the report of the first day's proceedings of this body. It was called to order by Judge Smalley, Chairman of the National Committee. Mr. Flournoy of Ark., was chosen temporary Chairman. Rev. Mr. Hoanchell of Charleston, officiated as Chaplain. Wm. F. Ritchie was appointed temporary Secretary. Mr. Fisher of Va., offered a letter from the Wood delegation of New York, which, after some discussion, was read. Mr. F. then offered a resolution, which was decided

THE MAINE FARMER: AN AGRICULTURAL AND FAMILY NEWSPAPER.

XXXVIth CONGRESS--First Session.

TUESDAY, April 17.

SENATE. The memorial of Mr. Sanborn was referred to the Judiciary Committee.

Mr. Kennedy gave notice of a bill for the transportation of the mails by railroad to the Pacific.

Mr. Green introduced a bill to provide for taking private property for public use, and providing just compensation therefor. Referred.

The subject of adjournment till after the Charleston Convention was considered, and defeated—20 against 30.

Mr. Slidell offered a resolution providing for the adjournment of the Senate three days at a time, from April 19 to May 1. Laid over.

Mr. Wilson introduced a joint resolution, authorizing the collection and publication of the records and documents relating to the history of the colonization of America by commercial companies in England, incorporated in 1606. Referred to the Committee on the Library.

The Senate went into executive session, after which, Mr. Johnson of Tennessee reported the Homestead bill in a modified form, limiting the classes of persons provided for to heads of families, requiring payment of twenty-five cents per acre and five years' residence, after which a title shall be given; also limiting the lands to those only subject to private entry. The bill further provides that the land shall not be sold for the debt of the settler until the United States parts with the title; also that an alien must file his declaration of his intention to become a citizen before he could avail himself of the benefits of the bill.

Mr. Johnson of Arkansas argued at length in favor of the Senate bill.

Mr. Gwin offered an amendment legalizing the occupancy of the mineral lands in California and Oregon by the citizens of the United States. The object was to drive out the Coolie trade from the mines and confine it to agriculture.

A message was received from the President vetoing the bill for the relief of Arthur Edwards and his associates, who carried the mails on the Northern Lakes from 1849 to 1853, on the ground that the claim has already been rejected by the Postmaster General and the Court of Claims. Without action thereon, adjourned.

HOUSE. Mr. Sherwood offered a resolution, which was read for information, instructing the Committee on Public Expenditures to report a bill reducing the compensation of members of Congress to eight dollars per diem for each day of actual service; and providing also that when both Houses, by joint resolution, adjourn to attend a political convention, the members voting therefor shall not receive pay during the recess. (Laughter.)

Mr. Sherman objected to the resolution.

Mr. Houston understood that some gentlemen draw their pay when paired and absent; if so, he wanted the abuse corrected.

Mr. Bonham's resolution to adjourn from Friday to May 1, was rejected—69 against 113.

The House went into Committee on the deficiency appropriation bill.

Mr. Conkling reviewed the President's position in regard to slavery in the Territories, as exposed in his annual message.

Among the amendments adopted in Committee to the deficiency bill, was one appropriating $5000 for a delegate to the International Statistical Congress, in London, in July next.

The Committee rose, and without further action, the House adjourned.

WEDNESDAY, April 18.

SENATE. Mr. Sumner presented numerous petitions from Massachusetts, praying for the repeal of the Fugitive Slave Law, and abolishing Slavery in the District of Columbia and several Territories. Laid on the table, 25 to 19, a strict party vote.

Mr. Wilson called up his resolution instructing the military Committee to inquire into the contracts for iron, made by the War Department, and after some debate, the resolution was laid over.

The resolution providing for adjournment of 3 days at a time from Tuesday to May 1st, was adopted—26 against 22, and that for adjournment from the 19th to the 30th of April, rejected—21 against 22.

The Homestead Bill was then taken up.

Without reaching a vote, the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE. The Deficiency Appropriation bill was discussed and passed—79 to 63.

The House then went into Committee of the Whole on the Military Academy bill as returned from the Senate, with an amendment authorizing the calling out of a mounted regiment of Texan volunteers. After debate, without action, the Committee rose.

Mr. Bonham's resolution for adjournment from the 19th to the 30th, was read for information.

Mr. Washburn of Me., and other Republicans objected. Adjourned.

THURSDAY, April 19.

SENATE. Mr. Bayard reported a bill from the Judiciary Committee, for the taking of private property for public use, and allowing just compensation therefor. It was discussed without taking action.

Mr. King stated that the Senate Printing Investigating Committee was ready to report, and moved the printing of 2000 extra copies of the testimony. Adopted.

The House bill explanatory of the act for taking the census, was reported back from the Judiciary Committee and passed.

The Homestead bill was taken up, and Mr. Gwin's amendment concerning mining lands rejected, 5 against 33.

Mr. Wade moved to substitute the House bill.

Messrs. Fitch and Crittenden offered amendments, and after some debate the Senate postponed the bill to Wednesday week, and went into Executive Session.

Adjourned to Monday.

HOUSE. The House went into Committee on the Senate's amendment to the Military Academy bill, authorizing the employment in Texas of mounted volunteers.

After some debate Mr. Otero offered an amendment appropriating a like sum of money, nearly a million, for a similar regiment for New Mexico.

Other amendments were offered and rejected. The Senate amendment was rejected, 59 against 93.

The amendment reducing the term of study at West Point to four years was adopted. The Committee rose.

The House non-concurred in the Senate Texan regiment amendment; yeas 74, nays 92. A motion was made to reconsider the vote.

Mr. Bonham called up his resolution that when the House adjourn on Friday, it is to be to the 30th inst. and it was tabled, 88 against 93.

Adjourned. FRIDAY, April 20.

SENATE. Not in session.

HOUSE. Mr. Campbell, from the Committee on Elections, made a report on the Nebraska contested seat case, concluding with a resolution that S. G. Daly, instead of Mr. Esterbrook, is entitled to the seat as delegate.

A number of private bills were passed.

Mr. Barlingame introduced a resolution which was passed, instructing the Committee on Foreign Affairs to inquire into the expediency of raising the Sardinian Mission to the one of the first class.

A motion to adjourn to Tuesday was discussed and negatived—25 to 94.

The Senate bill granting a pension of $50 per month each to the widows respectively of Generals Macomb, Smith and Riley was passed.

Adjourned till Monday.

MONDAY, April 23.

SENATE. After the transaction of some unimportant business, the Senate adjourned until Thursday.

HOUSE. A resolution to adjourn was negatived by a vote of 24 to 112.

A resolution was adopted instructing the Military Committee to inquire into the expediency of amending the rules and articles of war, so as to punish offenses in enemies, not provided for by existing laws.

The House went into committee of the whole, and several speeches were made. Proceedings were uninteresting. Adj.

☞ We occasionally come across a chance and unsolicited notice of some well established medical remedy which conveys more than the most elaborate notice. A case in point occurs in the following extract from N. P. Willis's description of a visit to Washington Irving, at Sunny Side, "The honored invalid complaining a little of hoarseness in his voice, I mentioned to him an alleviate I had lately chanced upon myself for a similar trouble—asking accidentally for some help to my hoarseness in an apothecary's shop, and getting a lozenge with a most mysterious name, which I have since found an invariable throat deepener for three notes in the gamut. I contrived to call to memory the Ossawatamytic inscription on the box, ('Brown's Bronchial Troches,') and I was amused, with the affectionate playfulness with which Mr. Irving called on one of his neices, (explaining aside, 'this is my doctor,') to remember the name of the medicine."

AN UNFAITHFUL EXPRESS AGENT. The safe of the Adams Express Company, at Vincennes, Ind., was robbed two or three weeks since of a sum of money amounting to about $1300. A reward was offered for its recovery. On hearing of the robbery, two Cincinnati detectives visited the scene and made an examination of the safe. They found that a panel had been taken out of the office, but a close scrutiny made it apparent that it had been taken out by a person inside. They were also satisfied that the hinges of the safe, from which the money was taken, could not have been broken without the door had been opened. It was evident that the door had been opened with a key, after which the hinges were broken, so that the robbery would appear to have been perpetrated by an outsider. The result of this close investigation was, that James Reynolds, the express agent at Vincennes, was arrested and held in bonds of $5000 for examination.

REV. DR. POMEROY. We understand from good authority, that the First Church in Bangor, Me., of which Dr. P. has long been a member—after a careful and anxious investigation of his case, through a period of nearly *four months*, have recently communicated to him the assurance of their cordial and entire forgiveness—declaring him entitled to all the rights and privileges of a member in good and regular standing, and affectionately commending him to the sympathy and confidence and fellowship of the churches of Christ throughout the world. The final action was with entire unanimity.—*Boston Journal.*

FIRE AT DRESDEN. A two story house, owned and occupied by Wm. B. Moffit, caught fire on Sunday morning last inst., from some defect in the chimney and was entirely destroyed. Furniture and other contents saved. Insured for $600. So says the Gardiner *Journal.*

FOREIGN NEWS.

THREE DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE. The steamer *Arago*, arrived at New York, April 18.

Parliament has passed the income tax bill.

In the House of Commons, in reply to a question, Lord John Russell said her majesty had been advised to recognize the recent acquisitions of the King of Sardinia.

The great boat race came off Saturday, with its customary eclat. After a very severe contest, Cambridge won.

It was understood that the warants against Heenan and Sayers will be executed at once and the parties required to find sureties to a heavy amount, as the magistrates are determined, if possible, to prevent the fight from coming off in Hertfordshire.

Parliament has adjourned to the 16th of April.

The great powers would probably hold a conference on the Swiss and Italian question.

A revolutionary movement was on foot in Spain. Gen. Ortega with 3000 men had proclaimed Don Carlos King.

Austria had solemnly protested against the annexation question.

There was a better supply of money in the London discount market.

France. The Paris journals publish a telegram from Chambery, according to which the election of deputies in the provinces claimed by Switzerland has resulted in the return of five partisans of France and one of Switzerland.

On Thursday some persons from Geneva made a menacing demonstration at Thoron and hoisted the Swiss flag. A steamer with armed people left on Friday for Thoron.

The Patrie states that the Savoyards being collected in some force on the shores of Lake Geneva have energetically repulsed the 300 persons from Geneva, who had arrived in a steamer with intention of attacking Chublais and Fancigny.

The French government has revoked the articles of the concordat that no bill, brief, rescript, mandate, or provison, or other document from the Court of Rome—even regarding private persons—can be received, published, or otherwise put into execution, without the authorization of the government.

Two French battalions met an enthusiastic reception at Nice.

Italy. Prince Carignan, in his proclamation to the Tuscans, says the resolution is to achieve their happiness to the full extent which their conduct has merited.

No military movement yet at Naples. The king has granted several commercial concessions to the Sicilians.

Austria. Vienna, 31st. The Austrian Cabinet has resolved to protest solemnly against the annexation of Tuscany, Parma and Modena to Piedmont. A note to this effect, dated 24th, has been directly addressed to the cabinet of Turin, in which Austria establishes her uncontestable right to oppose an act which in despoiling legitimate princes, would also destroy the reversion to the house of Hapsburg.

Sardinia. Parliament was opened on the 2d. The king was received with indescribable applause and delivered a speech, returning thanks to France for her services for the welfare of Italy.

Vienna, April 3d. It is asserted that the three northern courts have agreed to occupy themselves with the demands of Switzerland, simply in the usual diplomatic way, because the great powers by assembling in a congress to consider the claims of Switzerland, would tacitly and implicitly recognize the annexation of Savoy to France.

LATEST. *Paris,* 3d. Advices from Spain say that the Revolutionists were concentrated in the town of Tortole, near Valentia.

ONE DAY LATER. The steamer *North America* left Liverpool 4th, and arrived at Portland this evening.

The supply of money was liberal, but higher rates continue.

Shocking revelations in the Coolie trade had been discovered in the southern ports of China.

Louis Blanc had made a most successful debut as a public lecturer.

Naples, 4th. Factious persons attacked the troops at Palermo, but were dispersed. City tranquil.

THREE DAYS LATER. The steamship America left Liverpool 7th, arrived at Halifax, 22d, inst. A ship was seen on fire 24 April, off Scilly Islands—apparently an American cotton ship. Her masts were all gone. A schooner was near her.

The *Moniteur* notices that the treaty of commerce with England has already begun to exercise favorable influence on export trade in Southern departments. Considerable orders for wines and spirits had been received.

Negotiations are going on between Rome and Naples relative to the entry of Neapolitan troops into States of the Church. Result not known.

Rome, 3d, via Marseilles—It is asserted that the King of Sardinia has claimed the political prisoners of the Legations.

Turin, Friday. The Opinione states that in eight or ten days the inhabitants of Savoy and Nice will vote, by universal suffrage, on the question of annexation to France.

Three divisions of General Cialdini's troops have taken a position in the Romagna. Parma, Modena, Ferrara, Bologna and Avenna are occupied.

MEXICO. The New Orleans *Picayune* has advices from the city of Mexico to the 27th of March, but which it appears that the Miramon government was wise enough not to publish the decree for the expulsion of Americans, as at first contemplated. Several successes of generals in the Liberal interest were reported, and the Liberal cause was looking up. It seems an unpleasant hoax was played upon the Miramon party by a Liberal chieftain.

"A false report reached the city of Mexico that Vera Cruz had fallen, and that all the American vessels in the harbor were sunk. The Ministers were so elated at the news that they went in a body to pay their respects and congratulations to Lady Miramon, and immediately set themselves to prepare the firing of a grand salute, the ringing of bell, &c.

This terrible cheat was played upon their credulity by the famous Carvajal, who went to the telegraph office of San Martin; and with pistol in hand forced the poor trembling operator to send the above intelligence to Corona.

LATER FROM CALIFORNIA. *St. Joseph Mo.,* 20th. The Pony Express, bringing California dates to April 10th, and Carson Valley to the 16th, arrived at 4 P. M., exactly on time.

The Steamer Golden Age sailed on the 5th for Panama with $1,600,000 in treasure, and 580 passengers.

The Japanese steamer Candin Marrab will remain at San Francisco till advices are received of the arrival of the Embassy at Washington, and then return to Japan to announce to the Emperor the news of their reception at the Federal Capital.

The bill granting a company of French capitalists the right to build a wall along the entire water front of San Francisco, embracing distance of five miles, passed the State Senate on the 4th, and its supporters claim that it will pass the Assembly within a week. Intense opposition to the subject is manifested.

San Francisco, April 10, 3.12 P. M. The U. S. steamer Powhattan sailed on the 7th for Panama, with the Japanese embassy on board.

An immense mass meeting was held on the 6th, in San Francisco, to protest against the passage by the Assembly of the Senate bulkhead bill. The bill was strongly denounced as a swindle. The passage of the bill by the Assembly is considered a foregone conclusion. Great confidence is felt that the Governor will veto it.

The bill appropriating $22.000 to open nine wagon roads over the Sierra Nevada mountains has passed both branches of the Legislature. A bill had also passed appropriating $15.000 to open the eastern boundary of the State. Also an act appropriating $10,000 to the deaf and dumb and blind. It contemplates a State institution. A bill also passed appropriating $30,000 for a State reform school at Marysville.

☞ A handsome pair of beef cattle, fattened by Col. James Smith, of this city, were exhibited yesterday for sale. Their weight on the hoof, was 4600, and the price demanded $300. We did not learn whether a sale was effected.—*Bangor Whig.*

SUICIDE. We learn that a daughter of Mr. Joseph Smith of Surry, drowned herself on Wednesday, in Patten's Pond Stream, a short distance from her home. The young lady was about 18 years old, intelligent, and highly respected.—*Ellsworth Am.*

WISTAR'S BALSAM OF WILD CHERRY, is a pleasant remedy for every kind of cough, cold and irritation of the breathing apparatus; it is a safe remedy; it is a powerful remedy; it is a speedy remedy; it is a remedy that *cures.*

AUGUSTA PRICES CURRENT.

CORRECTED WEEKLY.

Flour,	$6 00 to 8 00	Round Hog,	$7 00 to 8 50
Corn Meal,	1 00 to 1 10	Clear Salt Pork,	10 00 to 12 00
Rye Meal,	1 25 to 0 00	Mutton,	8 to 10
Wheat,	1 40 to 1 50	Turkeys,	14 to 15
Rye,	1 00 to 1 10	Chickens,	12 to 14
Corn,	95 to 1 00	Geese,	6 to 8
Beans,	1 00 to 1 50	Clover Seed,	11 to 14
Oats,	40 to 42	Herdsgrass,	4 00 to 4 25
Potatoes,	30 to 37	Red Top,	83 to 1 00
Dried Apples,	6 to 0	Hay,	12 00 to 14 00
Cooking "	40 to 50	Lime,	90 to 1 00
Winter "	75 to 1 00	Fleece Wool,	32 to 40
Butter,	18 to 20	Pulled Wool,	32 to 35
Cheese,	10 to 11	Sheep Skins,	75 to 1 25
Eggs,	12 to 14	Hides,	6 to 6½
Lard,	14 to 16		

FARMERS and others must remember that the prices of many articles in the above list fluctuate somewhat nearly every day—in proportion to their abundance or scarcity in the market, and as we can only give the prices or Tuesday, due allowance must be made.

BRIGHTON MARKET....April 19.

At market, 1200 Beeves, 90 Stores, 2000 Sheep, 1900 Swine.

PRICES—*Beef Cattle.*—Extra, $8 00 : first quality, $7 50 @ $7 75 ; second, $6 75 @ $7 ; third, $5 50.

Working Oxen.—$85, $90 $100 @ $110.

Milch Cows.—$44 @ $45 ; common, $19 @ $20.

Veal Calves.—$2 00, $3 00 @ $3 50.

Yearlings—none, two yrs. old 17 @ $22 ; three yrs. old $23 @ 27.

Hides.—6c @ 6½c ℔ lb. *Calf Skins.*—10 @ 11c ℔ lb.

Sheep and Lambs.—$1 50 @ $1 75 ; extra $2, $2 50, @ $3.

Pelts.—$1,25 @ $1,75 each.

Swine.—Spring pigs 6½ @ 7½c ; retail 7 @ 8. Fat Hogs, undressed, none.

Beeves are sold by the head, at prices equal to the value per pound of the estimated weight of beef in the quarter, together with the fifth quarter, or the hide and tallow, at the same price, as a shrinkage from live weight agreed on by the parties—varying from 28 to 34 per cent.

Total number of Stock Cars over the different roads, 156.

BOSTON MARKET....April 21.

FLOUR.—Sales of common brands Western at $5 50 @ $6,00 fancy brands at $5 62½ @ $5 75 ; extras $5 87½ @ $6 25, and superior at $6 50 @ $9 00, ℔ barrel. Southern is firm at $6,25 @ $9 00 for fancy ; $6 75 @ 7 25 for extras ; and $7 50 @ 8 50 for superior.

COAL—Yellow, 78 @ 82c ; white at 79@ 79 cts. ℔ bushel.

OATS—Northern and Canada, 44 @ 46c ℔ bush.

RYE—00 @ 90c per bushel.

HAY—Eastern $19 @ $20 ℔ ton, cash.

NEW YORK MARKET....April 23.

Flour—State and Western quiet ; superfine state 5,25 @ 5,36 extra State 5,40 @ 5,50.

Wheat—sales 14,000 bushels, Milwaukie $1,25 @ 1,27 ; Chicago 1,26 @ 1,28 ; white Kentucky 1,72 ; white Western, 1,65.

Corn firm—sales 16 000, yellow, 00 @ 76 ; mixed 74 a 75 cts.

DR. WISTAR'S BALSAM OF WILD CHERRY.

This preparation is a certain cure for all diseases of the *Throat and Lungs, Coughs, Colds, Bronchitis, Whooping Cough, Croup, Incipient Consumption, &c.* In confirmation of the highest medical authority that *"Consumption can be cured,"* numerous instances of complete restoration from this disease by the use of the Balsam can be given.

Letter from Elder H. L. Gilman, a minister of the Gospel in Vermont :—

GLOVER, VT., June 20, 1859.

Messrs. S. W. FOWLE, & CO.,—*Gents* :—I hereby certify that I have been troubled for several years with a fleuly of the heart and lungs, and have applied to several physicians for help and have tried almost every remedy of the numerous ones which have been recommended without receiving any assistance, but had been growing weaker and weaker, until, hearing of *Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry* about a year since, I commenced using it with immediate relief. It has not only restored my lungs to a healthy state, but I am entirely relieved of the difficulty or disease of the heart. I have no hesitation in saying that it is the *best* lung medicine before the public, and I most cheerfully and conscientiously recommend it to all persons suffering with pulmonary complaints. H. L. GILMAN.

ABRAHAM SKILLMAN, M. D., of Boundbrook, N. J., says it is the best medicine for Consumption in every stage, that he has ever known.

None genuine unless signed I. BUTTS on the wrapper.

Prepared by S. W. FOWLE & Co., Boston, and for sale by EBEN FULLER, J. W. COPEN, DORR & CRAIG, C. F. POTTER and F. W. KINSMAN, Augusta ; J. A. GILMAN, Hallowell, and by dealers in medicine and appointed agents throughout the State. 19

Hunnewell's Universal Cough Remedy and its position.—The introduction of this great development of medical science, was through a six years' trial in most obstinate cases universally found among the rich, and made more so by their poor living. In all the common compounds for Cough and Lung Complaints, that most fatal of all to good result, is the introduction of three perfect opposites, *such as Opium, Ipecac or Antimony,* and a *stimulant* as basis, producing *one grand insert.* To give to the world a preparation which you are obliged to caution patients to abstain from, where nausea or prostration follows, is not only unnatural as a cure, but is against all mathematical laws of medicine. If you make a synonyme, in accordance of your complaint, and use a constant weapon to drive it out by a constant application, without fear of nausea or prostration, then your complaint will hold its position, and your system is being destroyed, and the complaint becomes chronic. HUNNEWELL'S UNIVERSAL COUGH REMEDY none of these objections exist, but with "in one hand a weapon, and in the other a tool," you drive out disease, and build up, or sustain a debilitated constitution. Let our friends endorse our remarks by trial on all Throat, Lung or Bronchial Complaints, and before doing so, procure and read the pamphlets to be found with our agents or dealers, and buying only of such as they can rely upon, to get the genuine, then the endorsement will be found real, and the results perfect.

☞ See advertisement. 19

Testimonials from Foreign Countries.

A pleasing travelling companion, and one that no person should be without is Perry Davis' Pain Killer. A sudden attack of diarrhea, dysentery or cholera morbus can be effectually and instantaneously relieved by it, it is equally effectual in curing scalds, burns, &c.

Thomas S. Ramsey, writing from Rangoon, Burmah, December 19, 1856, says :—"It is becoming more popular, and in several instances I am assured that the cholera has been arrested and life preserved by its use. The late prevalence of cholera here has swept off about all Pain Killer I had, and purchasers looking to me for a supply will be disappointed in my ability to supply them. Please send me an invoice of $150 worth by the first opportunity.

CAPE TOWN, Africa, Jan. 28, 1856.

Messrs. P. DAVIS & SON : -Dear Sirs :—The Pain Killer, we are happy to say, is getting in good repute here, and its good qualities are being appreciated. Lately, we have a great demand for the article, and confidently expect a larger trade in the Pain Killer. BORRODAILE, THOMPSON, HALL & CO.

The stain on linen from the use of the Pain Killer is easily removed by washing in alcohol.

Sold by druggists, grocers, and all medicine dealers. 2w19

COLDS.

Few are aware of the importance of checking a Cough or "Common Cold" in its first stage ; that which in the beginning would yield to a mild remedy, if neglected, soon attacks the lungs. *"Brown's Bronchial Troches,"* containing demulcent ingredients, allay Pulmonary Irritation. 1w19

TO THE SICK.

I was an invalid fifteen years and was cured by **Water Cure.** I will make it my task to show its value. Let them send 10 cents, (in stamps,) for the *Laws of Life,* giving the information I want them to have.

Address, RALPH HARLAY, Jr.
Sheepscot Bridge, Me.
3w19*

MARRIED.

Augusta, April 16th, by Elder E. Turner, George H. Folger of Sidney, to Emily A. Bean.

Augusta, April 21st, by Edward Fenno, George E. Hodgkins to Clara A. Chadwick.

Boston, Mass., Daniel Lovering, Jr., to Helen A. Griffith.

Bangor, April 19th, Joseph Case of Norwich, Ct., to Nellie A. Walker.

Farmingdale, April 14, John W. Curtis to Louisa Hodgden.

Fayette, by H. H. Lovejoy, Esq., David Britton to Aramantha Walton of East Turner.

Phillips April 12, James Preston of Farmington, to Susannah Bailey.

Vassalboro', March 26, by Ambrose H. Abbot, Esq., Humphrey Brown to Jane S. Boulton of Manchester, N. H.

DIED.

Baltimore, M. D., April 10th, William H., only son of Z. S. Purrington, aged 22 yrs.

Castine, April 18th, Mrs. Elizabeth Martin, 40.

Chicago, Ill., April 4th, Charles R. Whitney, formerly of New Sharon, 26

Nashua, N. H., April 3d, of croup, Emma Maria Gibson, adopted daughter of Edgar A., and Aurilla B. Ranger, 5 yrs.

Norridgewock, April 11th, Dea. Simeon Morse, 75.

Portland, April 20th, Mary, wife of Henry C. Lovell, 45 ; 20th inst., at the Alms House, George Coy, 22.

Richmond, Josiah Drew, aged 73.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

SELLING OFF!

DRY GOODS!!

BEING about to close up our business in Augusta, we offer our

ENTIRE STOCK OF

Fancy Dry Goods and Millinery

AT REDUCED PRICES.

A rare opportunity is thus offered to those who are in want of

GOODS IN OUR LINE

to purchase them

AT GOOD BARGAINS.

All persons indebted will please settle their accounts within sixty days from date. W. JOSEPH & CO.

Corner of Water and Oak St's.

Augusta, April 24, 1860. 19

PAINTS! PAINTS!!

At Welch & Co.'s Paint Manufactory,

AUGUSTA, MAINE,

MAY be found WELCH & CO.'S PREMIUM GREEN FOR WINDOW BLINDS, on which they have been awarded the premium at three State Fairs ;

WELCH & CO.'S AMERICAN BLUE,

WELCH & CO.'S CHROME YELLOW,

WELCH & CO.'S CHROME GREEN,

WELCH & CO.'S RAVEN BLACK,

Together with a variety of other Colors, put up dry, or in Oil, to suit the trade.

☞ All orders or inquiries directed to **WELCH & CO., Augusta, Me.,** will receive prompt attention.

April 18th, 1860. 3m19

Notice to Voters.

THE Legal voters of the City of Augusta, qualified according to law are hereby notified and warned to assemble at Meonian Hall, in said City on the thirtieth day of April, A. D., 1860, at two o'clock, P. M., then and there to act upon the following articles, viz :—

ARTICLE 1. To choose a moderator to preside in said meeting.

ARTICLE 2. To act upon a proposition made by the proprietors of the Kennebec Bridge in answer to a request of the Mayor of said City, to know on what terms they would sell their Bridge, Franchise and Appurtenances to the City of Augusta, made in accordance with the requirements of "An Act" giving the City of Augusta certain powers therein named, approved March 17, A. D. 1860, which proposal bearing date April 18, A. D. 1860, is in words as follows, viz :—To "sell the property, franchise and all our right to the City of Augusta in July next, for twenty-five thousand dollars, and convey the same on some day between the 4th and 10th days of July next, on payment of the purchase money, provided we have notice of their acceptance of this offer within sixty days."

WM. GASLIN, Jr., City Clerk.

Augusta, April 23, 1860. 19

Starch.

EXTRA quality STARCH for sale by

19 J. HEDGE & CO.

Butter Salt.

A NICE ARTICLE just received and for sale by

19 J. HEDGE & CO.

Konnebec and Portland Railroad.

SPRING ARRANGEMENTS.

ON and after MONDAY, April 16, 1860, trains will leave Augusta, for Portland, Boston and Lowell at 11.15 A. M., Bath for Portland, Boston and Lowell, at 12.30 P. M., arriving in Boston at 8.00 P. M.

Returning, leave Portland for Bath, Brunswick, Richmond, Gardiner, Hallowell and Augusta at 1 00 P. M., connecting with the Somerset & Kennebec Railroad at Augusta, for Vassalboro', Winslow, Waterville, Kendall's Mills, Skowhegan, and at *Kendall's Mills* with the Penobscot & Kennebec Trains, for *Newport* and *Bangor*, arriving same evening.

The 11.15 A. M. train connects at Augusta with the Somerset & Kennebec trains, taking passengers from Skowhegan, Kendall's Mills, Waterville, *Newport, Bangor,* &c., and arrive at Portland in season for the Boston and Lowell trains, same day.

An additional train will leave Augusta at 5.30 A. M., and Bath at 6.30 A. M., on Mondays of each week, giving an opportunity of going to Portland, and all intermediate towns on the line of the road, and returning same day; also of arriving in Boston in season for trains for New York, Albany, &c. Returning, leaves Portland on Saturday evening at 8 15 P. M., on the arrival of the train from Boston.

STAGE CONNECTIONS, &c.

Stages leave Bath daily, (Sundays excepted,) at 9 A. M. and 3 P. M., for Wiscasset, Damariscotta, Waldoborough, Warren, Thomaston and Rockland; leave at 3 P. M. for Winnegance, Phipsburg, Parker's Head, and Small Point Harbor

Stages leave Augusta for Belfast on arrival of 3 45 P. M. train.

B. H. CUSHMAN, *Manager & Supt.*

Augusta, April 10, 1860.

Egyptian Corn.

THE Subscriber offers to Farmers throughout the country the EGYPTIAN CORN, which, upon trial last year was found to ripen, planted *even the first of July.* It is estimated, from its very prolific qualities, to yield 200 bushels per acre, and weighs by actual measure, 65 pounds to the bushel. This Corn was produced from some procured direct from Mr. JONES, our Consular Agent, directly on his return from Egypt. It requires no different culture from that of other varieties and in the South two crops can be raised in one season on the same ground. It grows in the form of a *Tree, and twenty-two ears* have grown upon one stalk, and will average from five to fifteen *For domestic use* it is unparalleled. When ground and properly boiled it is equal in color and fineness to wheaten flour. *As a fodder,* that is, by far, the best plow ever for sale in this vicinity. Hardly a day passes but I hear those who have them, praising your Plows. One of my customers says he had rather pay your price for one of your Plows than take the gift of any other he ever saw. They all speak of their light draught and superior turning capacity, together with their steadiness while in the ground.

4w18 Respectfully yours, GEO. I. GOODWIN.

Long Island Land for Sale.

A TRACT of several hundred acres of superior Garden and Farm land on the borders of the Long Island Railroad, about 44 miles from Brooklyn and New York, in the town of Islip. The soil is a fine, warm, yellow loam, from 18 inches to 3 feet deep. The surface is smooth nearly level, and free from stone. The largest kinds of crops can be raised, by ordinary culture, of wheat, rye, corn, grass, and fruits of all kinds. There is not much wood on the land, though 15 years ago it was heavily timbered with pine ; there was some oak and chestnut on some portions of it. There is an abundance of oak, chestnut, hickory, locust and pine in the immediate vicinity of this land. Good and pure water, never failing, can be had at from 20 to 40 feet on any part of the land. The Railroad affords constant communication with the best markets, New York and Brooklyn, where cash can always be had for everything which the farm or garden produces. The climate is perfectly healthy and pleasant. At this date, March 5, the frost is entirely out of the ground and the ground is settled, and the farmers are ploughing and planting potatoes, peas &c.

This tract of land has a front of more than two and a-half miles on the Long Island Railroad, and extends about two miles back from the road. A freight depot is on the land. There are schools, churches, and mills within two or three miles, and churches close by. It will be sold in parcels to suit purchasers, of from 5 to 100 acres, or more, on easy terms to actual settlers from $20 per acre upwards, according to situation or position, or distance from depot and village. There being not much difference in the quality of the land or soil. This offers a good opportunity to all who may wish to settle on Long Island, or near the great cities of New York and Brooklyn. Islip is an old settled town, having been settled in 1692, and there are some of the finest farms and mansions in the State of New York, in this town. The cultivated land ranges in price from $100 to $500 per acre, and it is no better than this now offered at $20 per acre. Apply to WILLIAM M. LITTLE,

14 341, Fulton Street, BROOKLYN, NEW YORK.

Farm for Sale,

SITUATED in Durham, two miles from Little River and seven miles from Brunswick village. Said farm contains 70 acres of excellent land with no waste land, is free from stone, well watered and wooded, in a good state of cultivation, and is pleasantly located, one-half mile from a school, has two good wells of water, a one story brick house, well finished, with L, wood-house and wagon-house attached, has two good barns, corn-house and outbuildings.

As I have gone into the tanning business the above property will be sold at a bargain. Terms easy. For further particulars inquire of the subscriber. JOSEPH HAWKES.

South Durham, Androscoggin Co., April 3, 1860. 17

Farm for Sale.

SITUATED in Avon, one mile from Phillips Village on the stage road, containing 225 acres, about 125 of which is first rate intervale ; three good Barns with large Sheds and cellar under one barn ; good Farmhouse, woodhouse, &c. Cut last season 80 tons of hay, raised 850 bushels grain, besides Corn, Beans and potatoes enough for family use. Good orchard, one pasture. Must be sold to close the affairs of the Estate.

SEWARD DILL, Administrator.

Phillips, April 10, 1860. 3w18

NO MORE HARD WORK!

HOUSE CLEANING

MERE PLAY.

EDWARDS' PATENT RESTORER!

FOR SPRING CLEANING!

THIS article does not injure the paint as the old Soap and Sand process did, but, with pure water, and a little labor, paint can be restored to its original purity.

Price per package, sufficient to clean a moderate sized house, 25 cents.

For sale in Augusta, at the wholesale and retail, by E. FULLER, F. W. KINSMAN, JOSEPH PIPER, T. C. NOBLE, and all the principal grocers, druggists, and stationers.

FISHER, DAY & CO.

188, Essex St., Salem Mass.,

Proprietors.

April 5, 1860. 4w16*

Girls Wanted.

WANTED, at one of the largest Clothing-Manufactories in New England, **Fifty Girls** to baste Vests for Sewing Machines. This Establishment furnishes *constant* employment and pays the *highest* prices for work.

Persons having a Singer Sewing Machine can obtain employment with their machine.

Those who have never worked at the business, if (good sewers,) will be learned in a week. Apply at once to

B. WARREN,
Industrial Hall Clothing Manufactory,
Lowell, Mass.,

Or at my branch Manufactory, Nashua, N. H. 3mw19

Administrator's Sale.

PURSUANT to a license of the Court of Probate, in and for the County of Ken ebec, will be sold by the subscriber, Administrator on the estate of GEORGE BOYD, late of Winthrop, deceased, in said county, at Public Auction, on the premises, on MONDAY, the twenty-eighth day of May next, at ten of the clock in the forenoon, all the right, title and interest which said deceased had in the homestead farm and buildings thereon, occupied by his family at the time of his death, including the reversion of the widow's dower therein. The terms and conditions of sale to be made known at the time and place of sale.

FRANCIS FULLER, Administrator.

Winthrop, April 23, 1860. 19

KENNEBEC COUNTY....*In Court of Probate, held at Augusta, on the fourth Monday of April,* 1860.

A CERTAIN INSTRUMENT purporting to be the last will and testament of ARBA PENNY, late of Waterville, in said County, deceased, having been presented for probate :

ORDERED, That notice be given to all persons interested, by publishing a copy of this order in the Maine Farmer, printed at Augusta, in said County, three weeks successively, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at Augusta, in said County, on the second Monday of May next, at nine o'clock in the forenoon, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said instrument should not be proved, approved, and allowed as the last will and testament of the said deceased

H. K. BAKER, *Judge.*

Attest : J. BURTON, *Register.*

True copy. Attest : J. BURTON, *Register.* 19*

COLUMBUS.

THE Full-blood Devon Bull COLUMBUS will stand for the season at the stable of the subscriber in East Winthrop.

Columbus is three years old, possesses all the compactness and beautiful symmetry of the Devon and is healthy and vigorous.

Terms, $1 for the season, paid at time of service.

GEO. B. WHITING.

East Winthrop, March 12, 1860 tf13

Waterville Academy.

THE SUMMER TERM will commence MONDAY, May 14, and continue eight weeks, under the care of the present instructors.

TUITION from $3,00 to $4.00, according to studies.

Board will be from $2,25 to 2,75 per week, and students have boarded themselves during the past term at an expense not exceeding $1,50 per week.

Studies in the Classical Department—a complete review of the course preparatory to College. For information in regard to the English studies apply to the Principal for a Catalogue.

I. S. HAMBLEN, Principal.

Waterville, April 14, 1860. 4w18

All Kinds of Agricultural Books.

FARMERS, Gardeners, Nurserymen, Fruit-Growers, Dairymen, Cattle-Dealers, and all persons interested in tilling the soil or adorning their grounds and dwellings, will be supplied with the most complete assortment of Books relating to their business that can be found in the world, by

C. M. SAXTON, BARKER, & CO.,

Agricultural Booksellers, and Publishers of the Horticulturist No. 25, Park-row, New York.

Catalogues gratis. Books sent by mail. AGENTS wanted. 13w18

Musical Notice.

MISS E. A. FOGG having been, for the last two years, under the instruction of Prof. Eminger of Maine, and Prof. Fuller of Rhode Island, and now feeling herself qualified to give instruction on the Piano and Melodeon, offers herself to the public to teach the same, and respectfully solicits the patronage of her friends and others. Rooms at Mr. Alvan Fogg's house on Elm Street, Augusta.

April 17, 1860. 5w18*

A Card.

THE Subscriber having purchased of Messrs. THORN & NORCROSS, the store formerly occupied by them for a MARKET on Water Street, adjoining the Franklin House, takes this method to inform the citizens of Augusta and vicinity, that at his store may be found a good assortment of MEATS of all kinds, together with a full supply of VEGETABLES in their season.

A call from all, respectfully solicited.

JOHN G. ADAMS.

Augusta, April

The Muse.

LONG AGO.

Down on the slope the cow-bells tinkled,
Up in the trees the robin sung;
The bees hummed low, and Arri and I
Sat in the grape vine there and swung;
Strange dark eyes and a tender face,
Set in the fairest golden hair—
A shy, soft form of beauty and grace;
Such was Arri beside me there.

We were children then, they called us so;
And we sat there under the summer noon,
Swinging listlessly to and fro,
And humming together a low love-tune;
The sycamore drooped its fan-leaved arms,
And the russet tassels swung
Among the leaves like marriage bells
On the white twigs, silver hung.

A pale, soft tress has slept on my heart
This many and many a day;
I have thought that the heart might scarcely beat
If that were taken away.
Over and over I kissed it so!
Lay it out in the moonlight there!
It brings me back the strange dark eyes,
The tender face and the golden hair.

She gave it to me one night in May,
Walking under the full May-moon;
I was going away in the ship that night,
To come again in the next year's June;
I have come again, but it is not June;
Down on the slope the snow drifts high;
The winter moon shines clear and cold,
The trees are gray, and so am I.

Across the path is a graveyard now,
I can hear the church bells ring;
And white stones part the drifted snow
Close by the grape vine swing;
The sycamore droops its long bare arms,
And the russet tassels swing
To and fro, like funeral bells,
On the dead twigs where they cling.

We are both here under the moonlight,
Where we walked so long ago,
Both, both are under the moonlight,
But one is under the snow;
Dark eyes lie deep under the snow and sod;
Mould rests on the golden hair;
Deep, deep under shadow and gravestone,
Thick dust is gathering there.

Dust on the forehead pure and white—
Dust on my heart so heavy and cold!
Tempest and rain and night have passed,
Over my life so gray and cold.
Many a night and many a storm
Have darkened life's river-flow,
A flood of grief o'er my heart has passed
Since those days of "long ago."

The Story Teller.

WIDOW COBB'S FIRST LOVE.

MARY W. STANLEY GIBSON.

The fire cracked cheerfully on the broad hearth of the old farm-house kitchen, a cat and three kittens basked in the warmth, and a decrepid yellow dog lying full in the reflection of the blaze, wrinkled his black nose approvingly, as he turned his hind feet where his fore feet had been. Over the chimney hung several fine hams and pieces of dried beef. Apples were festooned along the ceiling, and crooked necked squashes vied with red peppers and slips of dried pumpkin, in garnishing each window frame. There were plants, too, on the window ledges—horse-shoe geraniums, and dew plants, and a monthly rose just budding, to say nothing of pots of violets that perfumed the whole place whenever they took it into their purple heads to bloom. The floor was carefully swept—the chairs had not a speck of dust upon leg or round—the long settee near the fire-place shone as if it had been just newly varnished, and the eight day clock in the corner had had its white face newly washed, and seemed determined to tick louder for it. Two arm chairs were drawn up at a cosy distance from the hearth and each other, a candle, a newspaper, a pair of spectacles, a dish of red cheeked apples and a pitcher of cider, filled a little table between them. In one of these chairs sat a comfortable looking woman about forty-five, with cheeks as red as the apples, and eyes as dark and bright as they had ever been, resting her elbow on the table, and her head upon her hand, and looking thoughtfully into the fire. This was the Widow Cobb—"relict" of Deacon Levi Cobb, who had been mouldering into dust in the Bytown Churchyard, for more than seven years. She was thinking of her dead husband, possibly because—all her work being done, and the servants gone to bed—the sight of his empty chair at the other side of the table, and the silence of the room, made her a little lonely.

"Seven years" so the widow's reverie ran. "It seems as if it was more than fifty—and yet I don't look so very old either. Perhaps its not having any children to bother my life out as other people have. They may say what they like—children are more plague than profit—that's my opinion. Look at my sister Jerusha, with her six boys. She's worn to a shadow, and I'm sure they have done it, though she never will own it."

The widow took an apple from the dish and began to peel it.

"How dreadful fond Mr. Cobb used to be of these grafts. He never will eat any more of them, poor fellow, for I don't suppose they have apples where he has gone to. Heigho! I remember very well how I used to throw apple parings over my head when I was a girl, to see who I was going to marry."

Mrs. Cobb stopped short and blushed. For in those days she did not know Mr. Cobb, and was always looking eagerly to see if the peel had formed a capital "S." Her meditations took a new turn.

"How handsome Sam Payson was! and how much I used to care about him. I wonder what has become of him! Jerusha says he went away from our village just after I did and no one has ever heard from him since. And what a silly thing that quarrel was! If it had not been for that——"

Here came a long pause, during which the widow looked very steadfastly at the empty arm-chair of Levi Cobb, deceased. Her fingers played carelessly with the apple paring; she drew it softly towards her, and looked around the room.

"Upon my word it is very ridiculous, and I don't know what the neighbors would say if they saw me."

Still the plump fingers drew the red peel nearer.

"But then they can't see me, that's a comfort, and the cat and old Bowse never will know what it means. Of course I don't believe anything about it."

The paring hung gracefully from her hand.

"But then I should like to try: it would seem like old times, and——"

Over her head it went and curled up quietly on the floor at a little distance. Old Bowse, who always slept with one eye open, saw it fall, and marched deliberately up to smell it.

"Bowse—Bowse—don't touch it!" cried his mistress, and bending over it with a beating heart, she turned as red as fire. There was as handsome a capital "S" as any one could wish to see.

A great knock came suddenly at the door. Bowse growled and the widow screamed, and snatched up the apple-paring.

"It's Mr. Cobb—it's his spirit come back again, because I tried that silly trick," she thought fearfully to herself.

Another knock—louder than the first, and a man's voice exclaimed:

"Hillo, the house!"

"Who is it?" asked the widow somewhat relieved to find that the departed Levi was still safe in his grave upon the hill-side.

"A stranger," said the voice.

"What do you want?"

"To get a lodging here for the night."

The widow deliberated.

"Can't you go on—there's a house half a mile further, if you keep to the right hand side of the road—and turn to the left after you get by——,'

"It's raining cats and dogs, and I'm very delicate," said the stranger coughing. "I'm wet to the skin—don't you think you can accommodate me—I don't mind sleeping on the floor."

"Raining is it? I didn't know that." and the kind-hearted little woman unbarred the door very quickly. "Come in who ever you may be—I only asked you to go on because I am a lone woman, with only one servant in the house."

The stranger entered—shaking himself like a Newfoundland dog upon the step, and scattering a little shower of drops over his hostess and her nicely swept floor.

"Oh—that looks comfortable after a man has been out for hours in a storm," he said, as he caught sight of the fire, and striding along towards the hearth, followed by Bowse, who sniffed suspiciously at his heels, he stationed, himself in the arm-chair—*Mr. Cobb's arm-chair*, which had been kept sacred to his memory for seven years! The widow was horrified, but her guest looked so weary and worn out, that she could not ask him to move, but busied herself in stirring up the blaze that he might the sooner dry his dripping clothes. A new thought struck her; Mr. Cobb had worn a comfortable dressing-gown during his illness, which still hung in the closet at the right. She could not let this poor man catch his death, by sitting in that wet coat—if he was in Mr. Cobb's chair why should he not be in Mr. Cobb's wrapper? She went nimbly to the closet, took it down, fished out a pair of slippers from a boot-rack below, and brought them to him.

"I think you had better take off your coat and boots; you will have the rheumatic fever or something like it, if you don't. Here are some things for you to wear while they are drying. And you must be hungry, too; I will go into the pantry and get you something to eat."

She bustled away "on hospitable thoughts intent," and the stranger made the exchange with a quizical smile playing around his lips. He was a tall, well-formed man, with a bold but handsome face, sunburned and heavily bearded, and looked anything but "delicate," though his blue eyes glanced out from under a forehead as white as snow. He looked around the kitchen with a mischievous air, and stretched out his feet before him, decorated with the defunct Deacon's slippers.

"Upon my word, this is stepping into the old man's shoes with a vengeance! And what a hearty, good-humored looking woman she is! Kind as a kitten," and he leaned forward and stroked the cat and her brood, and then patted old Bowse upon the head. The widow bringing in sundry good things, looked pleased at his attentions to her dumb friends.

"It's a wonder Bowse does not growl; he generally does if strangers touch him. Dear me how stupid."

The last remark was neither addressed to the stranger nor to the dog, but to herself. She had forgotten that the little stand was not empty—and there was no room on it for the things she held.

"Oh, I'll manage it," said the guest, gathering up paper, candle, apples and spectacles—(it was not without a little pang that she saw them in his hand, for they had been the Deacon's and were placed each night, like the arm-chair, beside her)—and depositing them on the settee.

"Give me the table cloth ma'am; I can spread it as well any woman. I've learned that along with scores of other things in my wanderings. Now let me relieve you of those dishes; they are far too heavy for those little hands;" (the widow blushed;) "and now please sit down with me, or I cannot eat a morsel."

"I had supper long ago, but really I think I can take something more," said Mrs. Cobb, drawing her chair nearer to the table.

"Of course you can, my dear lady—in this cold autumn weather people ought to eat twice as much as they do in warm. Let me give you a piece of this ham—your own curing, I dare say."

"Yes; my poor husband was very fond of it. He used to say that no one understood curing ham and drying beef better than I."

"He was a most sensible man, I am sure. I drink your health, madam, in this cider."

He took a long draught, and set down his glass.

"It is like nectar."

The widow was feeding Bowse and the cat, (who thought they were entitled to a share of every meal eaten in the house,) and did not quite hear what he said. I fancy she would hardly have known what "nectar" was—so it was quite as well.

"Fine dog, ma'am—and a very pretty cat."

"They were my husband's favorites," and a sigh followed the answer.

"Ah—your husband must have been a very happy man."

The blue eyes looked at her so long that she grew flurried.

"Is there anything more I can get for you sir?" she asked at last.

"Nothing, thank you, I have finished."

She rose to clear the things away. He assisted her, and somehow their hands had a queer knack of touching as they carried the dishes to the pantry shelves. Coming back to the kitchen, she put the apples and cider in their old places, and brought out a clean pipe and a box of tobacco from an arched recess near the chimney.

"My husband always said he could not sleep after eating supper late, unless he smoked," she said. "Perhaps you would like to try it."

"Not if it is to drive you away," he answered, for she had her candle in her hand.

"Oh, no—I do not object to smoke at all." She put the candle down—some faint suggestion about "propriety" troubled her, but she glanced at the clock and felt reassured. It was only half past nine.

The stranger pushed the stand back after the pipe was lit, and drew her easy chair a little nearer the fire—and his own.

"Come, sit down," he said, pleadingly. "It's not late—and when a man has been knocking about in California and all sorts of places, for a berth like this—and to have a pretty woman to speak to once again."

"California! Have you been in California?" she exclaimed, dropping into the chair at once. Unconsciously she had long cherished the idea that Sam Payson—the lover of her youth—with whom she had so foolishly quarreled, had pitched his tent, after many wanderings, in that far-off land. Her heart warmed to one who, with something of Sam's look and ways about him—had also been sojourning in that country—and who very possibly had met him—perhaps had known him intimately! At that thought her heart beat quick, and she looked very graciously at the bearded stranger, who, wrapped in Mr. Cobb's dressing-gown, wearing Mr. Cobb's slippers, and sitting in Mr. Cobb's chair, beside Mr. Cobb's wife, smoked Mr. Cobb's pipe with such an air of feeling most thoroughly and comfortably at home!

"Yes, ma'am—I've been in California for the last six years. And before that I went quite round the world—in a whaling ship."

"Good gracious!"

The stranger sent a puff of smoke curling gracefully over his head.

"It's very strange, my dear lady, how often you see one thing as you go wandering about the world after that fashion."

"And what is that?"

"Men, without house or home above their heads, roving here and there, and turning up in all sorts of odd places, caring very little for life as a general thing, away again—and all for one reason. You don't ask me what *that* is? No doubt you know already very well."

"I think not, sir."

"Because a woman has jilted them?"

Here was a long pause, and Mr. Cobb's pipe emitted short puffs with surprising rapidity. A guilty conscience needs no accuser, and the widow's cheek was dyed with blushes as she thought of the absent Sam.

"I wonder how women manage when *they* get served in the same way," said the stranger, musingly! "You never meet *them* roaming up and down in that style."

"No," said Mrs. Cobb, with some spirit—"if a woman is in trouble she must stay at home and bear it the best way she can. And there's more women bearing such things than we know of, I dare say."

"Like enough. We never know whose hand gets pinched in a trap unless they scream. And women are too shy or too sensible, which you choose, for that."

"Did you ever, in all your wanderings, meet any one by the name of Samuel Payson?" asked the widow unconcernedly. The stranger looked towards her—she was rummaging the drawer for her knitting work, and did not notice him. When it was found and the needless in motion, he answered her.

"Payson? Sam Payson? Why he was my intimate friend! Do you know him?"

"A little—that is, I used to, when I was a girl. Where did you meet him?"

"He went with me on the whaling voyage I told you of, and afterwards to California. We had a tent together, and some other fellows with us, and we dug in the same claim for more than six months."

"I suppose he was quite well?"

"Strong as an ox, my dear lady."

"And—and happy?" said the widow, bending closer over her knitting.

"Hum—the less said about that the better, perhaps. But he seemed to enjoy life after a fashion of his own. And he got rich out there, or rather, I will say—well off."

Mrs. Cobb did not pay much attention to that part of the story. Evidently she had not finished asking questions. But she was puzzled about her next one. At last she brought it out beautifully.

"Was his wife with him in California?"

The stranger looked at her with a twinkling eye.

"His wife, ma'am? Why, bless you, he has not got one!"

"Oh, I thought—I mean I heard"—here the little widow remembered the fate of Ananias and Sapphira, and stopped short before she told such a tremendous fib.

"Whatever you heard of his marrying was all nonsense, I can assure you. I know him well, and he had no thought of the kind about him. Some of the boys used to tease him about it but he soon made them stop."

"How?"

"He just told them frankly that the only woman he ever loved had jilted him years before, and married another man. After that no one ever mentioned the subject to him again except me."

Mrs. Cobb laid her knitting aside and looked thoughtfully into the fire.

"He was another specimen of the class of men I was speaking of. I have seen him face death a score of times as quietly as I face the fire. "It matters very little what takes me off," he used to say; "I've nothing to live for, and there's no one that will shed a tear for me when I am gone." It's a sad thought for a man to have isn't it?"

Mrs. Cobb sighed as she said she thought it was.

"But did he ever tell you the name of the lady who jilted him?"

"I know her first name."

"What was it?"

"Maria."

The plump little widow almost started out of her chair: the name was spoken so exactly as Sam would have said it.

"Did you know her?" he asked, looking keenly at her.

"Yes."

"Intimately?"

"Yes."

"And where is she now? Still happy with her husband, I suppose, and never giving a thought to the poor fellow she drove out into the world."

"No," said Mrs. Cobb, shading her face with her hand, and speaking unsteady. "No, her husband is dead."

"Ah. But still she never thinks of Sam."

There was a dead silence.

"Does she?"

"How can I tell?"

"Are you still friends?"

"Yes."

"Then you ought to know, and you do. Tell me."

"I'm sure I don't know why I should. But if I do you must promise me, on your honor, never to tell him if you ever meet him again."

"Madam, what you say to me never shall be repeated to any mortal man, upon my honor."

"Well, then, she does remember him."

"But how?"

"As kindly, I think, as he could wish."

"I am glad to hear it for his sake. You and I are the friends of both parties; we can rejoice with each other."

He drew his chair nearer hers, and took her hand. One moment she resisted, but it was a magic touch; the rosy palm lay quietly in his, and the dark beard bent so low that it nearly touched her shoulder. It did not matter much. Was he not Samuel's dear friend? If he was not the rose, had he not dwelt very near it for a long, long time?

"It was a foolish quarrel that parted them," said the stranger, softly.

"Did he tell you about it?"

"Yes, on board the whaler."

"Did he blame her much?"

"Not so much as himself. He said that his jealousy and ill temper drove her to break off the match; but he thought sometimes if he had only gone back and spoken kindly to her, she would have married him after all."

"I am sure she would," said the widow, piteously. "She has owned it to me more than a thousand times."

"She was not happy, then, with another."

"Mr.—that is to say her husband—was very good and kind," said the little woman, thinking of the lonely grave on the hillside rather penitently, "and they lived very pleasantly together. There never was a harsh word between them."

"Still—might she not have been happier with Sam? Be honest, now, and say just what you think."

"Yes."

"Bravo! that is what I wanted to come at. And now I have a secret to tell you, and you must break it to her."

Mrs. Cobb looked rather scared.

"What is it?"

"I want you to go and see her, wherever she may be, and say to her, 'Maria!'—what makes you start so?"

"Nothing—only you speak so like some one I used to know, once in a while."

"Do I? Well, take the rest of the message. Tell her that Sam loved her through the whole; that when he heard she was free, he began to work hard at making a fortune; he has got it, and he is coming to share it with her, if she will let him. Will you tell her this?"

The widow did not answer. She had freed her hand from his, and covered her face with it. By and by she looked up again. He was waiting patiently.

"Well!"

"I will tell her."

He rose from his seat and walked up and down the room. Then he came back, and leaning on the mantelpiece, stroked the yellow hide of Bowse with his slipper.

"Make her quite understand that he wants her for his wife. She may live where she likes, and how she likes, only it must be with him."

"I will tell her."

"Say he has grown old, but not cold; that he loves her now perhaps better than he did twenty years ago; that he has been faithful to her all through his life; and that he will be faithful till he dies——"

The Californian broke off suddenly. The widow answered still:

"I will tell her."

"And what do you think she will say?" he asked, in an altered tone.

"What *can* she say but—*Come*!"

"Hurrah!"

The stranger caught her out of her chair as if she had been a child, and kissed her.

"Don't—oh, don't!" she cried out. "I am Sam's Maria!"

"Well—I am Maria's Sam!"

Off went the dark wig, and the black whiskers—there smiled the dear face she had never forgotten! I leave you to imagine the tableau—even the cat got up to look, and Bowse sat on his stump of a tail, and wondered if he was on his heels or his head. The widow gave one little scream, and then she——

But stop! Quiet people like you and me, dear reader, who have got over all the follies, and can do nothing but turn up their noses at them, have no business here. I will only add that two hearts were very happy, that Bowse concluded after awhile that all was right, and so laid down to sleep again, and that one week afterwards there was a wedding at the house that made the neighboring farmers stare. The widow Cobb had married her First Love!—*N. Y. Ledger.*

THE CLOSE OF LIFE.

Albert Barnes, in his sermon on "Life at Threescore," illustrates the magnitude of eternal things as he approaches the end of life, compared with those which ordinarily occupy the attention of mankind, by the following figure:

"The earth, as it moves in its orbit from year to year, maintains its distance of ninety-five millions of miles from the sun; and the sun, except when seen through a hazy atmosphere, at its rising or setting, seems at all times to be of the same magnitude—to human view an object always small, as compared with our own world. But suppose the earth should leave its orbit; and make its way in a direct way towards the sun, how soon would the sun seem to enlarge its dimensions! How vast and bright would it become! How soon would it fill the whole field of vision, and all on earth dwindle to nothing! So human life now appears to me. In earlier years, eternity appeared distant, and small in importance. But at the period of life which I now have reached, it seems to me as if the earth had left the orbit of its annual movement, and were making rapid and direct flight to the sun. The objects of eternity, toward which I am moving rapidly, enlarge themselves. They have become over poweringly bright and grand. They fill the whole field of vision, and the earth, with all common objects of human ambition and pursuit, is vanishing away!"

Aged reader! do you feel thus; or is the world which you are soon to leave, still everything in your eyes?

WOULDN'T OWN UP.

Joe Stetson was a wild, rollicking fellow, who spent most of his time in drinking and spreeing, while his wife, Polly, was left at home to do the chores. Upon a certain occasion Joe left home, to be back, as he said, that night. Night came, but Joe didn't. The next day passed, but, about sunset, Joe came in the worst condition imaginable—his clothes dirty and torn, one eye in deep mourning, and his face presenting more the appearance of a piece of raw beef than anything else. Polly met him at the door, and noticing his appearance, exclaimed: "Why, Joe, what in the world is the matter?" "Polly," said Joe, "do you know long Jim Andrews? Well, him and me had a fight." "Who whipped, Joe?" asked Polly. "Polly, we had the hardest fight you ever did see. I hit him and he hit me, and then we clinched. Polly, ain't supper ready? I ain't had nothing to eat since yesterday mornin'." "But tell me who whipped, Joe?" asked Polly "Polly," replied Joe, "I tell yer you never did see sich a fight as him and me had. When he clinched me I jerked loose from him, and then gin him three or four of the most sufficientest licks yer ever heard of. Polly, ain't supper most ready? I'm nearly starved?" "Do tell me who whipped, will you?" continued Polly. "Polly," said Joe, "you don't know nothin' 'bout fightin'. I tell yer we fou'ht like tigers; we rolled, and we rolled, and we tumbled—first him on top—and then the boys would pat me on the shoulder and holler, "Oh, my! Stetson!" We gouged, and bit, and tore up the dirt in Seth Runnel's grocery yard wuss nor two bulls. Polly, ain't supper ready? I'm very hungry." "Joe Stetson!" said Polly, in a tone bristling with anger, "will you tell me who whipped?" "Polly," said Joe, drawing a long sigh, "*I hollered!*"

THE TWO SEXES.

There is nearly always something of nature's own gentility in all young women, except, indeed, when they get together and fall a giggling. It shames us men to see how much sooner they are polished into conventional shape than our rough masculine angles. A vulgar boy requires, heaven knows, what assiduity to move three steps—I do not say like a gentleman, but like a boy, with a soul in him; but give the least advantage of society or tuition to a pleasant girl, and a hundred to one but she will glide into refinement before the boy can make a bow without upsetting the table. There is sentiment in all women, and it gives delicacy to thought and taste to manner; with men it is generally acquired as an offspring of the intellectual quality, not as with the other sex, of the moral.—*Bulwer Lytton.*

No Accounting for Tastes. Anamboo, an African Prince, visiting England, received so many attentions from a celebrated belle of London, that, in a moment of tenderness he could not refrain from laying his hand on his heart and exclaiming, "Oh! madam, if heaven had only made you a negress, you would have been irresistible."

THE CALORIC ENGINE.

The recent frightful disasters arising from the explosion of steam-boilers, the destruction of life and the shocking mutilation of limb on board the steamship Granada, and at the blowing up of the distillery at Williamsburgh, and the hat factory at Brooklyn, the catastrophe at the balance-dock at the foot of Pike street, at the shipjoiners' establishment in Ninth street, at the saw-mill in Ray, Michigan, and the fatal locomotive explosion in Marietta, Georgia—all of which have been the subject of comment in our columns during the last month—demonstrate that, with all its advantages, and under the best conditions, the steam-engine is a dangerous motor, and make it idle to assert that any excellence of materials, or experience in manufacture, or skill in supervision, can render it altogether harmless.

But for the last hundred years all the ingenuity of thousands of inventors and schemers has been unable to devise a substitute for the steam-engine, or to produce anything capable of supplying its place in whole or in part, until the recent practical introduction of Ericsson's Caloric Engine. It is alleged that this motor is entirely safe; and this point is so well established that the use of one does not raise the rate of insurance. This commercial test of safety is demonstration. It is further alleged that the engine consumes very little fuel—saving about 33 per cent. of that consumed by a steam-engine of the same power. Another advantage asserted for this motor is, that it requires no engineering supervision, but may be managed by a few minutes' attention of the person using its power. With these claims, it must be admitted that the Caloric Engine of Capt. Ericsson has established a position as a motor that renders it a most interesting subject of investigation; and we have sought and obtained from reliable sources information in regard to it which cannot fail to excite interest among all persons having occasion to employ power.

We learn that more than three hundred of these engines, varying in dimension from a cylinder of 6 to one of 32 inches, are now in successful practical operation. Many of these are employed as domestic motors in pumping water. A large number, chiefly 18-inch cylinders, are performing a similar office at railroad stations. Mr. Vibbard, the General Superintendent of the New York Central Railroad, after having had five of these engines in use at water-stations for several months, reports officially over his signature as Superintendent, that they perform an "incredible" amount of labor "for the small quantity of fuel consumed." One of them at the Jordan Station, he says, performs the labor of four men, at an expense of 96-100 of one cent per hour; and one at the Savannah Station does the labor of five men, at a cost of eleven cents per day, making a saving of over $120 per month. "We have decided," he says, "to use the engines *at all stations* where we are compelled to supply locomotives by pumping." An engine of the same size at the Newmarket Station on the New Jersey Central Railroad, raises 33,000 gallons of water at the cost of less than nine cents a day, or 53 cents for six days, as appears from the certificate of Mr. Overton, Roadmaster.

For driving printing-presses, the Caloric engine has been found equally useful. Fifteen daily newspapers in the United States are now printed by it, and we need not add that a daily paper calls for a motor that is economical, efficient, and in all respects reliable. The engines thus employed are of 18-inch and 24-inch cylinders.

Engines of 24-inch and 32-inch cylinders are used in raising grain at railroad stations, and merchandise in large stores; in pulverizing quartz, splitting leather, propelling sewing-machines, pulping and hulling coffee, ginning cotton, and crushing sugar-cane.

The 24-inch engine has also been successfully applied for ship's use, in pumping, loading, and discharging cargoes, warping ship, handling the anchor, and for many other purposes now calling for manual labor. Such an engine on board the ship Wild Pigeon recently excited so much interest at Caldera, in Chili, as to lead to an order, within the last week, for five engines of the largest dimensions, for that port. Many engines have been sent to Cuba, where they have been successfully applied to various uses. A double 24-inch engine runs away with a cotton-gin of more than seventy saws. It is on an estate in the vicinity of Havana that a double 32-inch engine is now being applied to a cane-mill; and double engines of 48-inch cylinder are now in the process of construction for the same market. An engine of 60-inch cylinder has been ordered for a vessel for the West India coasting trade, and will be put in hand immediately on the completion of the 48-inch engines. Since the successful introduction of these engines in Cuba, an order has been issued by the Governor-General forbidding the erection of any more steam-engines in the city of Havana, or in any town on the island.

It is found that with every increase of dimension, the power of the engine is more than proportionately increased; and while the engine has been from time to time enlarged from 6 to 8, 12, 18, 24, and 32-inch cylinder with complete practical success, there is no reason to believe that the 48 or 60 inch cylinder will express the limit of available and economical power. It is sufficient to say that this limit is not yet ascertained, and that actual results indicate that it has not been approximated.

Several of the largest machine-shops in the United States are now engaged in the manufacture of these engines, under licenses from the patentee. Among these we may mention the establishments of I. P. Morris & Co. of Philadelphia, the Newark Machine Company of Newark, N. J., Clute Brothers of Schenectady, and William Kidd & Co., of Rochester, in this State, and Nourse & Caryl of Boston. Mr. John B. Kitching has established a general agency for the engine in this city, where he sells machines of his own manufacture, and those of the manufacture of other licensees. The enterprising Spanish house of Pesant Brothers have the exclusive control of the patent for the Spanish West Indies. Beside the engines now in operation, and those which the licensees are building for their own trade, one hundred and thirty engines are now in the course of construction for a single agency.

It is but an act of justice to the Caloric Engine to state that the claims that are made for it of entire safety and great economy seem to be abundantly sustained by competent testimony, and we do not forget that the only competent testimony in the case is that of men who have themselves employed the engines, or watched them diligently and intelligently in the actual performance of their offices. Such testimony is that of Prof. Henry, officially made to the Lighthouse Board, to the practical operation of an 18-inch Caloric Engine in its application to Daboll's fog whistle or trumpet. He says: "It (the Caloric Engine) is very simple in construction, easily put in operation, easily worked, and not liable to get out of order. The quantity of fuel required to supply the necessary amount of motive power is too small to be considered an item of importance. The furnace holds about a peck of coal, and no addition to the fire was made during the time the committee was making the examination, though the engine was constantly in motion for several hours. But the properties which more particularly recommend it for the purpose of signals are, that it offers *not the least danger of explosion*, and no water is required for its operation."—*N. Y. Tribune.*

PURIFY THE BLOOD!
PURIFY THE BLOOD!

DOMESTIC BITTERS.
DOMESTIC BITTERS.
DOMESTIC BITTERS.

PURIFY THE BLOOD.
PURIFY THE BLOOD.
PURIFY THE BLOOD.

THE BEST FAMILY PHYSIC.
THE BEST FAMILY PHYSIC.
THE BEST FAMILY PHYSIC.

Only Twenty-Five Cents.
W. W. WHIPPLE, Proprietor.
PORTLAND, ME.

AGENTS—C. F. Potter, Augusta; C. A. & J. D. White, Gardiner. 3m13

"BUY ME AND I'LL DO YOU GOOD."
CLEANSE THE SYSTEM, PURIFY THE BLOOD.

The best Spring and Summer Medicine in the World is
DR. LANGLEY'S
ROOT AND HERB BITTERS,

COMPOSED of Sarsaparilla, Wild Cherry, Yellow Dock, Prickly Ash, Thoroughwort, Rhubarb, Mandrake, Dandelion, &c., all of which are so compounded as to act in concert, and assist nature in eradicating disease.

These Bitters continue to be the most standard, popular and reliable medicine ever discovered for the cure of Liver Complaints and all their attendants; Jaundice in its worst forms; Humors, whether of blood or skin; all Bilious Diseases and Foul Stomach; Dyspepsia; Costiveness; Female Weaknesses, and every disease arising from Indigestion or sedentary habits of life; Headache; Dizziness; Piles; Heartburn; Pain in the Side, Bowels, or Back; Flatulency; Loss of Appetite, and every kindred complaint arising from Impurities of the Blood, Diseased Liver, or Disordered Stomach, to which every person is more or less subject in this climate.

The effect of this medicine is most wonderful—it acts directly upon the bowels and blood, by removing all obstructions from the internal organs, stimulating them into healthy action, renovating the fountains of life, purifying the blood, cleansing it from all humors, and causing it to course anew through every part of the body; restoring the invalid to health and usefulness.

Only 25 and 38 cents per bottle. Sold by dealers in Medicine every where.

Orders addressed to J. O. LANGLEY or GEO. C. GOODWIN & CO., Boston. 6m14

To Farmers and Gardeners.

THE Subscribers offer for sale 6,000 barrels of POUDRETTE, made by the Lodi Manufacturing Company, in Lots to suit Purchasers. This article is in the twentieth year of its introduction into this country, and has outlived fertilizers of every other description, for the following reasons:

1st. It is made from the night soil of the City of New York, by the L. M. Co., who have a capital of $100,000 invested in the business, which is at risk should they make a bad article.

2d. For Corn and Vegetables it is the cheapest, neatest and handiest manure in the world; it can be placed in direct contact with the seed, forces and ripens vegetation two weeks earlier, prevents the cut worm, *doubles the crop*, and is *without disagreeable odor*. Three dollars worth, or two barrels is all sufficient to manure an acre of corn in the hill.

Prices—1 bbl. $2,—2 bbls $3,50,—5 bbls $8, and over 6 bbls. $1.50 per barrel, delivered free of cartage to vessel or railroad in New York City.

A pamphlet containing every information, and certificates from farmers all over the United States, who have used it from two to seventeen years, will be sent free to any one applying for the same. GRIFFING BROTHERS & CO.,
North River Agricultural Warehouse,
2m12 60 Courtland Street, New York.

IMPORTANT TO LUMBERMEN.

THE undersigned offers for sale at very moderate prices, on terms and in quantities to suit purchasers, about FORTY THOUSAND ACRES OF TIMBER LANDS, situated in Centre County, Pa., on the waters of the Moshannon Creeks, which empty into the West Branch of the Susquehanna River, and on Beech Creek and its several branches leading into Bald Eagle, all of which streams are sufficiently large to float logs and lumber.

Persons not wishing to buy the land can purchase the timber only, either by the acre or thousand feet as may best suit their purpose.

A large portion of the lands are thickly covered with a heavy growth of White Pine, White Oak, Yellow Pine, Cherry and Poplar Timber of a superior quality, and are so located as to be remarkably easy of access with supplies from the rich Agricultural Valleys of this county.

The Bellefonte and Snow Shoe Railroad Co., having completed their road through these lands to their Lumber Mills and Coal Mines, connects them directly with the cities of New York, Philadelphia and Baltimore by Railroad and Canal, should the manufacturer prefer that mode of reaching market, to following the bed of the River.

There are numerous convenient sites upon the lands for manufacturing lumber, either by water or steam power.

Persons wishing to examine the lands, will be accompanied over them on making application to

JOHN T. HOOVER, Agent,
3m16 Bellefonte, Centre County, Pa.

WHOLESALE
Boot, Shoe and Leather Store.

THE subscribers have removed to the *Spacious New Store* (which we have leased for a term of years),

No. 50, UNION STREET,

four doors from Middle Street, and directly opposite the rooms we have occupied for the past few months.

We shall keep constantly on hand a good assortment of such Goods as are required for supplying

RETAIL SHOE STORES,

and for *Shoe Manufacturers' use, specially adapted to the Maine Trade.* Particular attention will be paid to

OUR MANUFACTURING DEPARTMENT,

and none but the *best of stock* will be used, and the *most faithful workmen* employed. Sizes will always be filled up for regular customers, of all kinds we make.

Both of us, and our Clerks, have had many years experience, and all thoroughly understand our business, and no pains will be spared to meet the wants of the trade in every respect.

We have the agency for a new article of

Elastic Webbing for Congress Boots,

superior in every respect to any heretofore offered, and is coming into general use.

☞ Particular attention will be paid to filling orders received by mail, and any goods so sent that are not satisfactory, may be returned at our expense.

We have the best facilities for obtaining Kid and other stock, and using large quantities ourselves, are as well prepared to fill orders for Custom Shops as any other parties in Maine.

N. B. We are Manufacturers and Wholesale Dealers in Mitchell's Patent Metallic Tipped Boots and Shoes.

BREED & TUKEY.
PORTLAND, March 16, 1861. 3m14

CHISAM & COBB,
Successors to R. T. BOSWORTH,

WOULD respectfully invite the attention of their friends and the public to their extensive assortment of

CLOTHS, CLOTHING AND FURNISHING GOODS,

consisting in part of Broadcloths, Cassimeres, Black and Fancy Doeskins, Vestings of every variety, pattern and fabric, which will be sold by the yard or made to order in the best manner and style.

CLOTHING.

Over Coats, Frock Coats, Business Coats, Pants and Vest.

FURNISHING GOODS.

A large variety. The above will be sold *cheaper* for cash than ever before offered on the river

Meonian Building, Opposite Stanley House.
Augusta, Jan. 20, 1860. 6

IT IS THE TALK
AMONG THE
MOST DRESSY OF OUR CITY,
THAT A
FIRST-CLASS CUSTOM GARMENT
Cannot be obtained at any establishment in this vicinity
EXCEPT AT
DOLLIVER & OSBORNE'S.

THEY have an extra assortment of CLOTHS, with TRIMMINGS to match, which they will make into clothes for you IN A STYLE THAT CANNOT BE EXCELLED IN BOSTON, and at a price that cannot be afforded by any other firm on the River. The reasons why they can do so, are: THEY ARE BOTH PRACTICAL TAILORS—they do the Cutting, the Buying, and the Selling, themselves—they have, besides, a choice stock of RICH GOODS; also the lower grades of Cloths, which it will be well for those in want of such to look at, as they sell them at cost to those wanting Garments cut.

A good assortment of CLOTHING and FURNISHING GOODS constantly on hand, which will be sold very low.

Persons in want of anything usually kept at a first-class Clothing House, will do well to call at

DOLLIVER & OSBORNE'S,
(A few doors north of Stanley House.) WATER STREET.
Augusta Feb. 23, 1860. 10

Farm for Sale.

THE FARM at East Monmouth formerly owned by the late Jonathan Folsom, containing about 70 acres, also two out lots of about 20 acres near said farm. There are on the premis s a good house, two barns, and other necessary out buildings, mostly in good repair. Said farm cuts about thirty tons of hay, has two good orchards, well engrafted, good pastures, a plenty of wood, tillage land lying easy of access and in a good state of cultivation. Said farm is likewise watered in a thorough manner, there being an amount seldom equalled on a farm of its size; is situated in a good neighborhood, with meeting-house, school-house, store, sawmill, &c., all within one-half mile of the premises, and is in every respect a very desirable farm, it having the reputation of being one of the best in town.

For particulars concerning price, payment, &c., please call on D. W. FOLSOM, on the premises, or
15tf ABIEL ROBINSON, Winthrop Village

Farm for Sale.

SITUATED in AUGUSTA, two and a half miles from the Cotton Factory, on the Waterville road west side of the river. Said Farm contains about 47 acres of superior land for farming purposes, there being not one rod of waste land on the place; cuts 15 tons of hay; there are 10 acres now plowed, all in a good state of cultivation; a good young wood lot; good pasture and large orchard, and a good well of pure water. There are two barns sufficient for the farm. The house needs repairs or to be rebuilt.

Being determined to leave this part of the State, I will sell at a bargain if application be made soon. A portion of the purchase money can remain on mortgage any length of time desired. Reference, LUTHER REED, near the premises, or the subscriber, No. 2, Factory Upper Boarding House.

GEO. M. SMITH.
Augusta, March 12, 1860. tf 13

Farm for Sale.

THE Subscriber wishing to make a change in his business this spring, will sell his farm, any time between this and the first of May next, at a better bargain than can be found in this State, situated in Mt. Vernon, one half mile from the Village.

JOHN H. HILL.
Mt. Vernon, March 26, 1860. 5w15

BALLARD & BARKER,
One Door north of Railroad Bridge,
WATER STREET, Augusta,

MANUFACTURERS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION OF
TIN AND SHEET IRON WARE,
and dealers in
Cooking and Parlor Stoves, Britannia
PLATED AND JAPANNED WARE.

☞ Tin Gutters and Conductors put up at short notice.

Jobbing and Repairing promptly attended to. Old Iron, Lead, Zinc, Copper, Brass, Pewter, Rags, &c., taken in exchange for goods. tf10

LOWELL & SENTER,
WATCHMAKERS AND DEALERS IN
Watches, Chronometers, Jewelry,
FANCY GOODS, CHARTS, NAUTICAL
INSTRUMENTS AND SURVEYORS' COMPASSES.
64, Exchange Street, 1y42 PORTLAND, MAINE.

Corn Shellers,

THE best in use, at manufacturers' prices.
38 JOHN MEANS, Agent.

EDSON'S PATENT SELF-ADJUSTING CARPET SWEEPER,
The best and the cheapest—for sale at
WELL